RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

7 AUG. 1926
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE RASHTRIYA SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 187— BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1926 ONE ANNA

WEST-END TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

HOOT GIBSON The KING of the GREAT OUTDOORS in an action packed COMEDY THRILLER

"CHIP OF THE FLYING U"

7 parts—another Breezy Brilliant Hoot Gibson Triumph.

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA. First his horses ran away with her, then he himself, ran away with her!

The programme includes the International News, showing scenes of the GREAT STRIKE IN BRITAIN—the 300 MILE THRILLING MOTOR RACE—BALLOON RACE—PUNISHMENT TO WIFE—BEATING HUSBANDS—CHINESE GIRLS TRYING TO BE FLAPPERS.

TO-NIGHT :— 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

THE DYNAMIC **PRISCILLA DEAN**

As the Ravishing Senorita, in the greatest Film of her career—an

EXOTIC, COLORFUL ROMANCE, ELABORATE STAGED

7 PARTS **"SIREN OF SEVILLE"**

A SUMPTUOUS PHOTOPLAY, MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED!

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31-10-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund up to 31-12-25	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	
Amballa Cant.	Jurranwalla	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sangla Hill
Gujranwalla		Sargodha
Gojra	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Hafizabad	Ludhiana	Simla
	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE :—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

BANKING

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS.
The Central Bank of India Ltd.

BEST EXCHANGE RATES
GIVEN FOR ALL
FOREIGN MONEY

Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc. bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.

We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS :ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY.
REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK
TELEPHONE : 25831.

The **Leading Firm** for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The **Oldest Dealers** in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The **Cheapest Place** for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—1. TALLY CLERK, 7 TICKET COLLECTORS, 2 DESPATCHERS for Railway. Apply ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, DELHI, with 0/2/0 stamps.
A R604

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Sanskrit to teach two boys daily for a couple of hours. Apply with terms to K. L. MAHINDRA, Asst. Engineer, Santa Cruz.
A R3599

FOR BIG SPG. & WVG. MILLS ONLY.—Wanted SELLING AGENCIES of Cloths and Yarns for an up-country firm of Bombay Deccan. Please apply Box No. 1766, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3559

WANTED—SERVICES of one good SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Aluminium Vessels Factory at Calcutta. Salary Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications. Apply to Messrs. JEEWANLAL & CO., Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2.
A R3580

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Kalayan, Ghatkoper, Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

WANTED—An experienced and young CANVASSER in Medical line. He should be well educated and of clean habits. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to MODERN CHEMICAL WORKS, Delhi.
A R3583

WANTED—Earnest, ambitious men everywhere to start manufacturing business in their own home on Rs. 3 capital. 300 to 1,000 per cent profit guaranteed. Experience unnecessary. Prospectus and complete money making particulars against 5 annas stamps. BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3578

WANTED—SEVERAL CANVASSING AGENTS everywhere to sell our Fine White Cotton Lace Goods of latest patterns. Salary Rs. 50 plus 5 per cent. Commission. The applicants shall have to deposit Rs. 300 against goods worth more. Apply sharp MANUFACTURERS, 8, McLeod Street, Calcutta.
A R3610

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POST by experienced Doctor L.C.P.S. (Bombay), anywhere, pay moderate in any capacity, Family Doctor, Companion, House Secretary. Write immediately Box No. 1776, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3601

MATHEMATICS. PERSIAN and ENGLISH taught efficiently to High School and F. Y. A. Students at their own residences. Apply Box No. 1777, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3605

ONE MERCANTILE experienced person wants to go abroad as servant or partner. Write Box No. 1778, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3606

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICE TO LET.—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26608

FLATS suitable, airy and comfortable for good family, gentlemen at New Nagpada near Police Hospital. Apply HIRJEE GOVINDJEE.
C R3584

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A MATCH for a young Muslim Doctor, proceeding to England for higher studies of Medicine. The girl must be well accomplished, and well educated, so as to prove a true companion. No restrictions of castes and creeds. For further particulars apply to Box No. 1775, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
O R3595

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONVOCATION GOWNS and HOODS on HIRE—HIMMATLAL, Bookseller, Popatwadi, Princess Street, Bombay.
R3608

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS by well-known makers, prices lowest, Railway freight free India. Illustrated Catalogue Free. PIONEER ARMS CO., Meerut.
T R3590

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade, Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes. Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

LOST AND FOUND,

LOST—Between Churchgate and Malad on Friday, 30-7-26, between 6.30 and 7-45 p.m., a PURSE, containing things of personal value and a safe key. Finder will be rewarded. Please write to ACCOUNTANT, Ripon Club, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
PE R3602

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Try my treatment, all diseases, medicine charge after effect. VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER, Patka Mansion, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.
R3596

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
'Bombay Chronicle'
Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE. Established since 1906. Well-known for first-rate training, excellent results. Special Classes for L. C. C. and other Higher Accountancy Examinations. Pitman's Shorthand & Typewriting (Touch System) under experts by our two months' special course. For terms and prospectus apply to PRINCIPALS, No. 485. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
M. R 3574

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.). Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams. Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Four (Four Bank key-board) New	225
Corona Improved Model with case ...	195
L.C. Smith Rs. 95. Brief Size	110
Woodstock fiscap, like new	100
Oliver No. 9 Brief slightly-used	170
Hammond Multi. 85, Fox Standard ...	100

Rebuilt Typewriters; Remingtons No. 10 and all and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices.
Ribbons. Carbon and typewriter papers. Repairs to all Makes.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Estd. 1908.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NIL PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

ENGLISH large Peaches, nectarines or seedless Grapes, 7 lbs., Rs. 8. Sample boxes 8 dry fruits, 8 lbs., assortment Rs. 8, or 16 kinds Rs. 11. German scientific packing, delivery free. Samples Bukhara Silk and Multan Silks on -/4/- stamps. EMPIRE FRUIT MART, Quetta. Tele. Peach.
F R3589

FRUIT and GRAFT.—Matchless Langra, Mohanthakur and Sipia Mangoes Rs. 7 100, ordinary Rs. 4, order telegraphically with cash. MANGO LICHI grafts, fruitable next season Rs. 13 doz. Advance essential, CATALOGUE free, SUPERINTENDENT, Behar Graft, Stores Darbhanga.
E R3557

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—REBUILT CRUDE OIL ENGINES, 10, 15, 20 Crossley; 8, 24, 28, 35, 45 National Heav type, etc. Inquiries solicited for any kind of Machinery. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
K R3603

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED—PRESSING and GINNING FACTORY in good Cotton Centre also a second-hand slightly used LANCASHIRE BOILER, 24' x 6½' x 150 lbs. Apply to Box No. 1770, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 27074

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THE MASTER, Security Printing, India, Nasik Road, will be glad to receive early tenders for the supply of 10 cwts. of gum Arabic or gum ghatti immediately from stock. The gum must be free from impurities and from any matter deleterious to health. Tenderers should quote the price per cwt., securely packed free on rail Bombay and submit with their tender, a sample of not less than eight ounces.
27090

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India, will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank on TUESDAY, the 24th August, 1926, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Mr. E. J. Bunbury and Mr. H. H Sawyer, who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th July, 1926.
27059

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS (on our forms, obtainable on payment of annas eight only) for the purchase of all kinds of Wastes for 1 months from September, 1926 to December 1927, to be accompanied with a deposit of Rupees Two hundred only will be received by us upto SATURDAY, the 14th instant, 6 p.m. We do not bind ourselves to accept the highest or any tender.
THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO. LTD.
Soparibaug Road, Parel,
Bombay No. 12.
27093

TIRUMALAI TIRUPATI, ETC, DEVASTANAMS ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME.

FOR THE SUPPLY, ERECTION, TESTING AND SETTING TO WORK, THE TOOLS AND PLANTS REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE SCHEME.

WITH reference to the notice inviting tenders in some newspapers, it is hereby further notified that the time for submitting tenders is extended to 20th September, 1926.

Those who have already submitted tenders and who wish to withdraw, may apply for the refund of the deposits already made by them. They are however at liberty to submit fresh tenders with fresh deposits.

Those tenderers, who wish to keep their offers open till 20-9-26 will be at liberty to do so.

The subsisting old tenders and the new tenders that may be received as per this advertisement will be taken up for consideration on 21-9-26 and orders will be passed not later than 20-10-26.

M. T. SRINIVASAN.
For Vicharanakartha.
31-7-26. 27091

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT of INDIA

POST OFFICE

Cash Certificates

Rs. 10 for Rs. 7-12-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A return of 5¼ per cent. Compound Interest.

FREE of INCOME TAX.

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.

MAXIMUM HOLDING 10,000 Rupees

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT

AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.

If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 1923, you need not cash it after five years. IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT another five years because you will obtain Rs. 13 instead of Rs. 10 and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest.

Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

NOTICE.

STATE COTTON FACTORY, consisting of 38 gins and Press with separate Engine and Boiler is to be given on contract for five years or in permanent Partnership half and half between the purchaser and the State. On 1st September, 1926, intending persons should attend in person or duly authorised attorneys on the said date to settle the terms. Shahpura is served by Sareri Station between Ajmer and Chittore B. B. & C. I., address correspondence to MUSAHEB ALA, Shahpura State (Rajputana).
t 27092

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1555 OF 1926.

RAMJI KESHAVJI CONTRACTOR ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
Messrs. S. A. HUSSEIN AND CO., a firm, manufacturers of tin-ware, carrying on business at Love Lane, Mazagon. ..... Defendants.

To,
Messrs. S. A. HUSSEIN AND CO., ALLIHASSEN ADAMJI NATALWALLA, TASADUK ADAMJI NATALWALLA. ..... Partners in S. A. Hussein and Co.

THE suit has been filed for ejectment, and recovery of arrears of rent and compensation for use and occupation at Rs. 525 per month from 1st January, 1926, till delivery of possession, for declaration that the machinery in the factory belongs to the plaintiff as a fixture and further and other relief, and TUESDAY, the 17th of August, 1926, is fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the suit.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1926.
E. J. DAVER.
For Ag. Prothonotary.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA.
Attorney for the Plaintiff.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
27095

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAYED AKBERALLI SAYED MIRMUNSWARLLI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a priseter, lately residing at Undria Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

JAMALABI, widow of Sayed Akberli Sayed Mirmunsaralli, residing at Undria Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 3rd day of August, 1926.
Messrs. J. P. WALLACE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27084

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 9th August, 1926, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

169. From Dr. N. M. Balsara—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the report of a Municipal case appearing in the "Times of India" of July 29, and for obtaining a report as to the conduct of and attitude adopted by certain Municipal officials concerned.

170. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the submission of the revised estimates for the work of constructing a staircase from the first to the second floor of the Municipal building near the Corporation Hall.

171. From Dr. J. N. Choksey—For expressing opinion that the present Building Bye-laws of the Municipality should be revised and brought on the lines of similar bye-laws and regulations existing in many of the advanced cities of the West.

172. From Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—For appointing Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar to be a member of the Committee, regarding University Reform.

173. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. Y. G Pandit and Mr R. A. Gole—For requesting the Commissioner to issue free permits for the erection of temporary MANDAPS in public streets for purposes of the ensuing Ganpati festival.

174. From Mr. K. F. Nariman—For expressing opinion that the ruling given by the Acting Chairman Dr. K. E. Dadachanji at a meeting of the Corporation, held on the 23rd July last, declaring to be out of order an Amendment moved by Mr. Nariman to a proposition for approving of and adopting the Retrenchment Committee's report, is wrong and contrary to law, and for requesting the Retrenchment Committee to consider and report on certain points.

175. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For obtaining a report as to whether any provision exists in the City to shelter people, who are suddenly dishoused by the collapse of their house or its destruction by fire.

176. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Retrenchment Advisory Committee to expedite their report on the question of appointing Executive Committees.

177. From Dr. J. N. Choksey—For laying down that all matters with regard to the administration of the Municipal Medical Institutions in the City should in the first instance be referred to the Medical Relief Committee.

178. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that the outdoor Municipal staff should enter their day's work in a Field book to be provided by the Municipality.

179. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the desirability of constructing a road from the Tilak Overbridge to Dadar Road.

180. From Mr. K. F. Nariman—For requesting the Government of India to extend the terms of reference before the Back Bay Reclamation Enquiry Committee, appointed by them so as to bring within its purview certain other activities of the Development Directorate.

181-182. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—(181) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to what steps he has taken with regard to the reinstatement in service of those employees, who gave evidence before the Corruption Enquiry Committee and (182) For obtaining a report from the Retrenchment Committee as to what savings it is possible to effect in the Municipal Workshops.

183. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee as to the desirability of all posts created under Section 78 of the Municipal Act being brought under the restrictions placed by Section 80.

184-185. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—(184) For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his proposals for constructing a road at the Ganesh Lane joining Hasali Tank Lane with Lady Jamsetji Road and (185) For obtaining a report as to whether the nursing staff of the King Edward Memorial Hospital is sufficient to meet its requirements.

186. From Mr. G. B. Nare—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary condition of Agiari Lane, Dadar.

187. From Mr. Mahomedally Allabux, seconded by Mr. Faizal I. Rahimtoola—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the broken up condition of the roads in Doctor Street, Dhabu Street and Khara Tank Street.

188. From Mr. H. F. Maniar, seconded by Mr. Shivdas Chapsey—For requesting the Sanitary Measures Committee to expedite their report on the question of allowing new Milch Cattle Stables in the City.

189. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Mr. Pothan Joseph—For obtaining a report as to the rents charged for mutton stalls in Municipal and private markets and those charged to private license holders outside the Markets.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,

Ag: Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,

Bombay, 6th August, 1926.

27094

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PRETENDER!!

THE PRETENDER!!

THE PRETENDER!!

Aspiring the throne of Peshwa
Personifying Sadashiv Rao Bhau
Believed to be dead in Panipat

SIMILAR FACE

of the PRETENDER lead to many disorders. But the well-known clever

NANA PHADNAVIS

Brings down—humiliates

The PRETENDER

SEE

THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE'S

That Historical Picture Adopted from

The WELL-KNOWN WRITER N. C. KELKAR'S POPULAR PLAY.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

Time and Rates as Usual.

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Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Harold Lloyd in Girl Shy

A Mad Merry Whirl of Laughter, Love and Thrills—

A Right Royal Feast for the Fun-Loving—

Bigger and Better Than—
"Grandma's Boy"
"Dr. Jack"
"Safety Last"
"Why Worry?"
—and You Know How Good THEY Were!

EIGHT Reels of Joy, Romance and Spinal Chills!

A Pathé Picture

Actually, he feared the pretty girls—
But in his dreams?
Oh, B-B-Boy!
What a Romeo!

Pathe Super Gazette.

Time:—6, 8 & 10 p. m.
MATINEE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4 p. m.

PRICES:—Boxes Rs. 3-6, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-4, Orchestra Stalls Re. 1-8, Balcony As. 12, Gallery As. 6.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

Sharda's Romantic Picture

Madan Kala

A Love Romance—Beautiful Scences—Well-known Artists.

ALSO BEAUTIFUL

STAGE DANCE

By Miss SHANTADEVI.

TIME: SATURDAY, SUNDAY—3, 5, 7, 9, 11 P. M.

DAILY—5, 7, 9, 11 P. M.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE - - - - - - - New Charni Road.

COMING

KRISHNA PICTURE,—

A CROWN FOR TWO DAYS.

Most Sensational! Most thrilling! Most beautiful Screen spectacle ever shown anywhere in the History of the World.

WILLIAM FOX presents:

Through all the ages man has loved only the woman; but the love of the woman is ever for the love of a man.

'QUEEN of SHEBA'

"QUEEN OF SHEBA"

Six great chariots, each drawn by four blooded Arabian horses, plunging madly head-on toward the audience. Round and round the course they go—a smash—a crash—an axle breaks—the plunging horses fall, their driver with them. Then full tilt over these postrate forms another chariot and four horses plunge on to victory.

Time:—5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily. Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-15 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
Next Week!
"Marceo the Wrestler of Mikado."

GLOBE CINEMA,

SANDHURST ROAD.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA .... (LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
KOHINOOR FILM CO'S
Grand Religious Production
"KUNJ-VIHARI"

—:o:—

DAILY FOUR (4) four SHOWS:
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Sat. Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

IMPERIAL

"TEN SCARS MAKE A MAN."

Chapters: V, VI, VII.: Reels: 9—14.
Pathe's newest SUPER-SERIAL is creating record interest as it develops. Fresh adventures, escapades & rescues!
ALLENE RAY at the top of her form as the dashing HEROINE!
Soul-stirring Incidents that are well worth Seeing!
A formidable SERIAL!
ALSO:
"SOILERS"
A SCREAMING COMEDY!
Daily at: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Sats: Sundays, and Holidays from 3.00 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.
CROWN CINEMA.
"Universal" Picture House Sandhurst Road

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS, ALSO JACOBEAN AND BLACKWOOD CARVED FURNITURE COTTAGE PIANO, CABINET PHONOGRAPH, ENGLISH ICE BOX, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at Mr. "Cassinath Bungalow," Napean Sea Road (where the furniture have been removed for sale) valuable and handsome furniture by 'John Roberts', also made to order Jacobean furniture, elaborately carved blackwood furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware, telescopic dinning table, and arm chairs, Mirror back sideboards and Dumbwaiters, Handsome Leather lined Drawing Room Jacobean Suite, Comfortable Chesterfield Sofas and Lounge Easy Chairs, handsome silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, single and double Bevelled Glass panel Door almyras, cloth and gown Presses, Wardrobes, Dressing Chest of Drawers, one sweet toned iron frame Cottage Piano in very good condition, Cabinet Phonograph with records, Long arm easy chairs, Hatstand, and large English ice-box with refrigerator, etc., etc., the property of R. S. Duff, Esq., of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the underwriters and the concerned:—

2 Cases Fish Hooks.
1 German Typewriter.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

BENNETT & COY.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY. AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY AT PETHAPUR IN THE MAHIKATH AGENCY.

By the order of K. M. Taleyarkhan Esquire, the Ag: Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Mulchand Ratanchaid alias Jivram (Insolvents) Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th August, 1926 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements dwelling house standing thereon situate in the Bechar Dipchand's Mahd (Delha in the Town of Pethapur in the Sadra Taluka in the Mahikantha Agency and bounded as follows:—on or towards the North by the house of Kandoi Pitambardas Chhagan between which is the wall belonging to the said Mulchand Ratanchand alias Jivram and the said Kandoi Pitambardas Chhagan jointly, on or towards the South partly by the house of Shah Mohanlal Hathichand between which is the wall belonging to the said Mulchand Ratanchand alias Jivram and partly by the house of Jeshing Chhagan between which is the wall belonging to the said Jeshing Chhaganlal and Mulchand Ratonchand alias Jivram and partly by the passage on or towards the East by an open Chawk or and belonging to the said Mulchand Ratanchand alias Jivram beyond which is the house of Ghandhi Shanalal Nagardas the wall on the West of the house of the said Shanalal Nagardas belongs to the said Mulchand Ratanchand alias Jivram and the said Ghandhi Shanalal Nagardas, on or towards the West by the Khadki of Khandoi Wanmalidas Devchand through which there is a right of way by way of Easement of the said Mulchand Ratanchand alias Jivram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Tel. No. 23409.
30, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KALYAN ON THE MURBAD ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Byramji Bezonji Mistry and by virtue of the power of sale reserved under the indenture of mortgage, dated 25th day of February, 1922, and expressed to be made between the said Mr. Byramji Bezonji Mistry of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part and in pursuance of the Consent Decree dated the 8th day of April, 1924, in the High Court Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction Suit No. 947 of 1924 filed by the said Mortgagee as the Plaintiff against the said mortgagor as the Defendant, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 15th day of August 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land situate at Kalyan on the Murbad Road in the Registration Sub-District of Kalyan and in the District of Thana, being 106 feet long from North to South and 187 feet from East to West and on the South from East to West 143 feet with a Bungalow covered with Mangalore tiles constructed thereon and the well and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by public road leading to the Pond, on the South by the Murbad Road, on the West by the open space belonging to Gopal Krishna Pimpalkhare and on the North by the Road leading to the Pond.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Motilal Mansion No. 4, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. VORA & CO.

38, Hummum Street.
Phone No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH INSTANT, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.) GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 37 BALES SHIRTING CALLENDERS OF RICHAL & EDWARD SASSOON MILLS.

Under instructions from Seth Valubhudas Hiralal and on a/c and risk of the defaulting purchaser Multani Virbhandas Chenrai of Barbhai Mohla, Bombay, Messrs. VORA and CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at Sanchagali Mufji Jetha Market Chalk the following Bales of Shirting Callenders:—

Shirting Callenders of Richal Sassoon Mills.

Nos.	Bls.	Lbs.
3225	4	8
3225	2	8 1/2
3625	9	9
3825	4	9 1/2
4025	6	10

Shirting Callenders of Edward Sassoon Mills.

Nos.	Bales	lbs.
132 1/2	3	8
136 1/2	5	9
138 1/2	2	9 1/2
140 1/2	2	10

Each of the above bales containing 50 Pcs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days.

VORA & CO.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

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P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA*	16,585
14 "	CHINA		7,952
21 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
11 "	KASHMIR		8,985
18 "	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
25 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK†		10,602
9 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 "	MALOJA*		20,837
23 "	RANPURA		16,585
30 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 "	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
20 "	RANCHI		16,650
27 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
22 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
29 "	RANCHI		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
12 "	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
12 "	RANPURA		16,585
19 "	RAZMAK†‡		10,602
13 "	CHINA‖		7,952
26 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 "	RANCHI		16,650
16 "	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 "	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 "	MOOLTANx		20,84.
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,1.
14 "	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,94.
21 "	RANPURA		16,58
28 "	RAZMAK	MALOJA*	20,83

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
12th August	MANTOLA	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th "	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
10th Aug.	JEYPORE†	Straits, China & Japan.
25th "	ALIPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
14th "	NARKUNDA	Australia
26th "	NELLORE connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA connecting at Colombo with COMORIN	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia,

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.
† Cargo Steamer. Calls at Colombo, Straits, Hongkong and Japan only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
11th Aug.	BANDRA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
13th "	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi
18th "	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Three Unique Publications

The Mysteries of Calcutta in 3 bound Vols Price Rs. 6/-
The Mysteries of the Mogul Court in 2 bound Vols Price Rs. 6/-
The Mysteries of the Mogul Darbar in 2 bound Vols Price Rs. 5/-
Three books together Rs. 15/-

DATTA BOSE & Co.
164, Cornwallis Street, CALCUTTA.

PARSI AFFAIRS

THE NEW JUDGE

COUNCIL CANDIDATES

(By A PARSI CORRESPONDENT.)

When does the New Year begin; which class of priests are entitled to perform which sectarian ceremonials; what are the rights and privileges of the ruling lay families *vis-a-vis* the sacerdotal caste in the sanctuary at Udwada?—these have still seized hold of the Parsi mind. The reformers have been skulking, sour, indifferent to a degree. Nonetheless, the representatives of the old order of things merit the encomimum of unity and generosity. It is they who thrust their hands into their pockets. The Reformers only refer you to Trustees of Funds, and, rolling in arm-chairs, ask you to bestir yourselves.

Yet who would not deplore the teaching that food is religion, the cut of your coat is religion, the crop of your hair is religion, the texture of your shirt is religion. To these keepers of heavenly wisdom I will only make a small present from a country of frenzied fanatics whose ancestors overturned mighty empires. Here is the refined cultured Arab putting to shame "the most advanced" community in India:-

> "Christian and Moslem Arabs met in Jeruslem during April and decided that the fez has no religious significance and should be replaced by the European hat"

Feasts for the dead, vigils for the dead, kirtans for the dead, religious investures in memory of the dead, commemoration endless of the past, truly the dead Parsi is more alive than the living in our days.

MR. F. S. TALYARKHAN.

The outstanding event of the recent days is the elevation of Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan to the Bench. The appointment must give equal satisfaction to the Chief Justice and to the public. The Parsis have special reason to rejoice. The Honour. Mr. Justice Talyarkhan comes of one of the most ancient and historic houses in his community. Upon his ancestor was confirmed the title of Talyarkhan by the Emperor Alamgir. It is a landmark in Parsi history, to those who are capable of reading it aright. Here is the guarantee that the absence of the British would not annihilate the Zoroastrian. Had he chosen, the New Judge would have been in the van of public progress. He would then, however, have to play *Athanatius contra mundum*. The priests and lay among the reformers are scattered and dispirited. As I said Mr. Talyarkhan, is not a declared advocate of reforms. He has resisted being drawn into the forum of vulgar applause. No one can point to a photo of his in the Parsi costume to make believe that apparel is faith or that outward conformity with the crochets of senility prematurely developed are the most pleasing things in the sight of God.

It is unfortunate and not a fault of Government that the Parsi legal talents are scarce on the Bench. Those called to the high dignity soon sink back to the digging in sandy brief for gold. They sweat, burning their candles at both ends, forgetting all around them in the powerful intoxication of gathering schekels. Yet it would be unfair to say that they love Mammon more than Demos. Occasionally they descend, robed in white, to pat some priestly protagonist who returns the ambrosial compliment and the gallery gods approve.

There is little doubt but that Government will confirm Mr. Talyarkhan. Methinks, however, he too may cast a longing lingering look behind at the Bar, where to-day's cash is eagerly gathered, not tomorrow's credit and where Khayyam is practised not read.

PARSI CANDIDATES FOR COUNCIL.

It must make the thinking community happy that political activity is on the increase. Three publicists are to contend for seats in the local council. There is Mr. F. S. Ginwala, an uncommon individual in an uncommon community. Zoroastrian to the core, he has shared more than his superfluities with non-Zoroastrian Were we serious Nationalists and not inveterate opportunits, Mr. Ginwala ought to score far above his rivals. There is Mr. Hirji-Behedin of the popular "*Kaiser-i-Hind*" and his formidable antagonist, Mr P. J. Murzban M. A., the tower of orthodox citadel. Some would welcome their united action Many fear that their fusion would lead to hopeless retrogation to a Parsi world of the seventeenth century revived. I wish them greater mutual regard, but for the good of the community I would pray for healthy emulation which admits of no personal asperbity.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA.

It may not be probable but it is quite possible that increasing volume of opinion will lean towards Mr. B. F. Bharucha's election to be President of the National Congress. It is wonderful how the sneers of some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries have lent greater strength to his elbow. B. F. needs more traducing to be more adequately valued.

Dr. Jal Pavri, the alumnus of the Columbia University has been rising. What exactly his spiritual transgression, is not known; none dare point out. He is cultured, he has submitted to dictation of priestcraft—only that he may have an opportunity to preach with dignity to the young. Obstacles are put in his way which he must valiantly surmount. He has been taciturn. The Bombay University and his friends like the learned Mirza brothers have appreciated his high studies. He is the rising sun. And there you are; there has started the race to salute him. Be strong and sincere and the world will smile with you. Be weak and vacilating and to the wall you go.

The petition "inter alia" states that in Bengal jails political prisoners are given special class treatment; even those prisoners who are convicted under Section 398 and 301 Indian Penal Code are no exception to this rule

Mr. K. G. Bagde is standing as a candidate in the coming elections for the Legislative Assembly for the Central Division, Bombay Presidency as a Non-Brahmin party candidate.—(A. P.)

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ANXIETY DISAPPEARED—DISEASE CURED.

Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan.

My brother Haji Ahmed have come down all the way to Bombay from our Native Country for treatment of Piles. The unanimous recommendation of the Doctors whom he consulted was injection and operation, but my brother did not approve of any such treatment having meantime learnt through advertisements about the arrival of the world renowned Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan Saheb, Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay No. 4. I took my brother to him; after a thorough examination Hakim Saheb undertook to cure my brother within a maximum period of twelve days. Even though our hearts were not at ease over this assurances, we commenced the treatment putting our faith in God Almighty. By the grace of God Hakim Saheb's treatment had the miraculous effect, the flow of Blood being stopped within three days and the piles falling off within ten days.

It was a complete cure. Ever since then our faith in the efficacy of Hakim Saheb's treatment is so thoroughly established that we have been confidently and successfully pleasing cases of all sorts of ailments, of friends and relatives, under his treatment.

We are commenced about equally good results attending all that come under his treatment.

HAJI AHMED KAZAM,
BROTHER, HAJI ABDULLA KAZAM, AGENT,
Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay.

"KALABAJ ASHAK."

AN INDIAN FILM

The film of the "Kalabaj Ashak" of the Saurastra Company has been drawing large audiences to the Majestic Cinema for the last two weeks. Among the Indian companies that have tried their hands at cinema comedies the Saurastra Company has attained considerable success in this film. The photography, acting and general development shows much improvement. The story is a simple one of two students of the Vilaspur Acadamy of Fine Arts moving a girl student of the same institution. It is the skilful lover who succeds in the end. It being essentially a comic film strict adherence to consistency or even dramatic 'naturalness' is not to be expected. It was, however, to be desired that the film producers had not painted the college lady student as an unmitigated flint. Illiterate or insufficiently ducated orthodox people, who visit the cinema show, are bound to form a sweeping conclusion that co-education leads to immorality and flirtation.

THE GAUR TAPAS,

IRANIAN CUSTOM OF DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Anthropological Society was held in the Board's Meeting Room of the Prince of Wales Museum on the 4th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, the President of the Society.

The President, Dr. Modi delivered a discourse on 'the Gaur Tapas of Azarbaizan and the Ancient Custom of preserving Bones after the disposal of the Body."

The following is the outline of the paper.

Dr. Modi said that during his travels in Azarbaizan in Persia, he happened to see several ruins which are there known as Gaur Tapas, i.e. the Hills or Elevations of the Gaurs, i.e., the Ancient Parsis. He saw a number of them from a distance but examined closely three—two near Urumiah and one at Dilman. At the latter place he made some little excavations and collected a few bones, pieces of clay-work, iron, etc., which he exhibited at the meeting. These Gaur Tapas were hills formed by the deposits one over another of ossuaries or bone-receptacles of the ancient Persians.

Dr. Modi then explained the ancient Iranian custom of the disposal of dead bodies and of the collection of bones in jars, and exhibited one ossuary recently dug out at Bushire at his instance. He also exhibited an ossuary received by the Anthropological Society from Persia about forty years ago, and some others received by the B. B. R. A. Society. He then said that the custom of preserving the bones of the dead after the disposal of the body in some way or another prevailed in a large part of Asia. It prevailed even now to some extent in China and Japan. Even in Europe, where people resort to the modern mode of cremation, they have preserved that custom and he described what he saw was the case in the crematorum of Paris.

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Gent's Roadster cycle with Dunlop cord tyres, B. S. A. free wheel, 2 rim brakes, mudguards, 3 coil comfortable spring saddle, rubber pedals, Lucas pathfinder oil lamp, King of bells. Dunlop plated pump, toolbag, complete set of tools, oiler. Rs. 25 must be sent as advance by M. O., the balance by V.P.P.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
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Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

YOUR EYE

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 6.

After yesterday's sharp decline Reuter reported to-day a rise of 1 to 2 points in New York futures. The market opened easier, but later advanced on some buying, and closed steady. Liverpool has been reported 17 to 16 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The latest reports indicate that the weather is somewhat more favourable; should this continue the market may react further, but we favour purchases on declines.

The following estimate is to hand to-day:—

Messrs. Hopkins, Dwight and Co., New York—Condition 67.7 per cent., Crop 14,700,000 bales.

Messrs. Brennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 5th instant from the Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market steady at the decline with a good demand for spots. Better weather reports, very few outside buying orders. Looks as if the market would go lower before publication of the Bureau Report."

Although a slight improvement was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened half a rupee lower with Broach August at Rs. 345½ and advanced to Rs. 347 on Bazar operators and general buying. At about this level Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 345 and closed at Rs. 346. New Broach April-May opened at Rs. 327 and improving by half a rupee on moderate buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses eased to Rs. 326 on Bazar operators selling and closed at the same rate At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs 326 and closed at Rs. 325½ on selling by Brokers and Jobbers.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 314½ and advanced by half a rupee on scattered buying. On Bazar operators selling the market declined to Rs. 313 and closed at Rs. 313½. Eengal January was nominally quoted at Rs. 265.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate.

To-day only 100 bales Dhollera were tendered against Broach contracts. Total tenders up-to-date are 5,900 bales.

COTTON.

Bombay. Aug. 6.

Fully Good Broach April/May	325 1/2
Fully Good Broach July/August	345
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	265 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	313 1/4

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay. Aug. 6.

M G Bengal—Superfine 313, Fine 301, F Good 289, Good 279.

M G S Punjab—Superfine 304, Fine 297, F Good 285, Good 275.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 350, Fine 340, F Good 325.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 375, Fine 365, F Good 350.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 365, Fine 355, F Good 340.

M G Broach No 2—Superfine 368, Fine 360, F Good 352, Good 344.

M G Punjab/American—Superfine 378, Fine 370, F Good 362, Good 354.

M G Sawgin/Dharwar—Superfine 378, Fine 370, F Good 362, Good 354.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay. Aug. 6.

Fully Good Broach April/May	326
Fully Good Broach July/August	346
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	265
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	313
Good Southern Aug/Sept	337

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay. Aug. 6.

Eengal Superfine M G	265/70
Bengal Fine M G	250/60
Bengal F G M G	235/40
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	280
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	235/40
Punjab-Americans F G M G	340/45
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/25
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30
Arvi Fine M G	330/35
Amraoti Fine M G	310/15
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/50
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/85
Khandesh Fine M G	265/70
Khandesh F G M G	
Broach Fine M G	350/55
Broach F G M G	315/20
Muthia Fine M G	250/60
Muthia F G M G	235/40
Dharwar F Good S G	
Coompta M G	360/65
Westerns Good M G	315/25
Westerns H G	
Miraj M G	335/40
Cambodia F G M G	390/95
Navsari F G M G	
Surat F G M G	380/90
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	305/15
Dhollera F G M G	305/10
Kalagin F G M G	

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 6.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	84	2,91,413	2,95,581
Central India	276	3,81,141	3,45,960
Berar and Nagpur		2,23,816	2,08,342
Hyderabad-Gaurani		78,101	98,205
Berar	174	4,77,966	5,71,861
Central Provinces		2,46,677	2,58,252
Total Oomras	534	16,95,114	17,79,201
Dholera		2,82,257	3,14,866
N.W. Provinces		1,30,076	1,32,608
Rajputana	327	1,13,359	81,395
Sind-Punjab		2,94,306	3,64,393
Broach		3,13,047	4,86,672
Coompta & Dharwar	145	1,51,802	2,07,108
Westerns-Northerns	27	1,06,809	1,14,490
Cocanada		2,988	1,766
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		64,094	36,695
Persian		4,879	6 045
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African		79,244	65,866
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,645	3,513
Total	1,033	32,58,877	36,04,858

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 6th Aug. This year	Last year
Europe	50	5,32,927	6,76,590
Japan & China	5,219	17,74,972	19,65,797
Coast Ports		23,199	21,577
Up country by Rail.		1.0,982	15,096
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		15,368	33,269
Total	5,269	24,47,448	27,12,329

RECEIPTS.

Bombay. Aug 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th August, 1926:—

Cotton	1,033 bales.
Wheat	632 cwts.
Linseed	3,480 cwts.
Rape, etc.	37 cwts.
Gingellyseed	333 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	1,032 cwts.
Castorseed	262 cwts.
Rice	908 cwts.
Myraboljams	172 cwts.
Cottonseed	180 cwts.
Mowraseed	3,341 cwts.
Grain	338 cwts.
Juwar	828 cwts.
Masur	900 cwts.
Barley	1,247 cwts.
Bajri	1,906 cwts.
Coal	461 tons.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 5.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 5,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain, Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug 5.

	To-day's Price.
October	17.17
January	17.03
Middling Spot	18.18

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

	To-day's Closing.
Scinde Good	6.40
Scinde Fully Good	6.70
Scinde Fine	7.00
Bengal Good	6.50
Bengal Fully Good	6.80
Bengal Fine	7.10
Oomra, Good	7.25
Oomra, Fully Good	7.55
Oomra Fine	7.85
Broach Good	7.80
Broach Fully Good	8.20
Broach Fine	8.60

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 5.

Silver:—India and China selling. Buyers holding off.

Spot	29-1/16
Forward	29-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 5.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4/4/10.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 5.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 1/4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 3/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

	To-day's Opening	To-day's Closing.
August	9.29	9.29
September	9.20	9.20
October	9.10	9.11
November	8.95	8.98
December	8.97	8.99
January	.....9.09	9.01
February		9.01
March	9.05	9.07
April		9.06
May	9.11	910
June		9.07
July		9.07
August		9.04
Middling Spot		9.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug 5.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
August	.....	1500
September	.....	15.00
October	.....	14.95
November	14.70	14.80
December		14.70
January		14.55
February		14.49
March		14.49
April		14.42
May		14.37
June		14.37
July		14.37
August		14.37
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot		15.90

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 5.

	To-day's Price.
October	17.28+.02
December	17.21+.01
January	17.26+.02
March	17.44+.02
May	17.59+.02
Middling Spot	18.75+.05
Demand Bills	4.86.81
Fair Rio Coffee	19 1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

Sales at Liverpool 10,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 1,000 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 600 bales.

New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	.....17.27—.35.
January	..... 17.24—.37
March	..... 17.41—.40

New York Noon Call:—

October	.....17.26—.20
January	..... 17.25—.20
March	..... 17.42—.22

New Orleans 9 a.m.:

October	..... 17.12—.42
January	..... 16.98—.39

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London. Aug. 5.

Barletta Russo, per 61 lb. 55 August shipment. Sellers.

Market: Dull and easier.

Wheat, Australian 58 August shipment. Sellers.

Market: Dull and Easier

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 57 August shipment. Value.

Cargo, Baril. 61 lb. 55/11 June shipment, B/L. Arrived Falmouth, Paid to Havre.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 5.

Linseed Oil. naked London cwt 34/10½ Sept/Dec. delivery. Paid and Sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 35/3 Jan/Apl. delivery. Paid.

Market: Fair trade at lower prices.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London. Aug. 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:—

Aug/Sept. per cwt 15/9.

Oct/Dec. per cwt 15/10 1/2.

Jan/March per cwt 16/1 1/2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Bombay:—

Aug/Sept. per cwt 15/10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25. C and F. Karachi:—

Aug/Sept. per cwt 15/10 3/4.

LINSEED.

London, Aug 5.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F., ton £17/1/ Au/Sept. shipment. Offered.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F., ton, £17/2/6 Sept/Oct. shipment. Hull. Paid.

Market: Quiet. Linseed, La Plata, £17/0/0 Auoat, Paid.

Linseed, Bombay, ton £19-1/2 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, £17/1/3 July/Aug. shipment, Hull, Paid.

London, Aug 5.

Linseed, Calcutta ton £19/0/0 Apg/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta ton, £19/0/0 Sept/Oct Market: Inactive.

GOLD

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Ready:—21/7/0

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/7/0, highest 21/7/3, at 6 p.m. 21/7/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/6/3, highest 21/6/6, at 6 p.m. 21/6/6.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/1 0

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/2/0

Tone: Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay. Aug. 6.

Ready:—65/4/0

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 65/4/0, highest 65/4/3, at 6 p.m. 65/4/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 65/2/0, highest 65/2/3, at 6 p.m. 65/2/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/14/0

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/6/0

Tone:—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Bdass English	¾	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 8 0
Brass English	1¾	57 8 0
Erass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	¾	56 12 0
Brass German	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French ¾ to 2		0 0 0
Copper Perman	¾	58 12 0
Copper Garman	1	60 8 0
Copper German	1¼	60 8 0
Panchteka Joint		28 8 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	¾	55 12 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 3 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1¼, 1¾ to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		61 0 0

LONDON—METALS.

London. Aug 5.

	To-day's Price.
Copper, English Best Sected	£64 3/4.
Copper Brazers,	£75 1/2
Yellow Metal	£69
Spelter, Hard,	£31 1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£16 3/4

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Aug. 6.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
Fagal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 6
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 8808/8808:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
David Mill	,,	1 1 6
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL 7 lbs. 8:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 2 0
Jamshed	,,	4 2 0
Century	,,	4 10 6
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 4 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 6 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 4 0
Great	,,	1 4 0
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 0 9
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 9

London, Aug. 5.

Interest, Dayto Day Loans 3 7/8 per cent.

Interest 7 day's Market Loans 4 per cent.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 5th.

Mill shares ruled easier owing to selling pressure of bear.

We quote:—Fazal 892/6. Pearl 491/4, Dyeing 893/12. Century 376/4, Nagpur 526/4 Svadesh 505, Hydro 1031/4, Tram 123/12.

In cash shares Tata Power, Andhra Imperial Bank, Tata Steel 2nd prof. were quiet.

We quote:—

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotations Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	79
Baroda	50	4	80×D
Central Co-operative	50	7½	58½
Central	25	1½	27 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	79
Imperial	500	40	1540
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	385
Union	5	0 4 0	3 6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10		14 8
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	25
Indian Cement O.	350		65
Katni Cement O.	100		71 4
Katni Cement D.	40		180
Punjab Cement O.	10		6 4
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	43 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	925
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	160
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	117
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	95
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	80
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	95
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	74
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		177 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		255
Scindia Steam	15—0—14	Y—9—9	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		712½
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		980
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	123 12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95
Surat Electricity	100		65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1031 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	970
Tata Power O.	1,000		550
Tata Power P.	1,000		765
PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500		250
Fort	475		150
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Mamad Manufacturing	250		230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000		1050
New Mofussil P.	400	40	525
Vow Prince of Wales	500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	685
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100		200
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	470
B. Burma T. Corporation New			122 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum		Sh. 8	0-6-0 4 15
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		175
Jost Engineering	100	10	100
Mckenzie	100	30	325
New Union Floor Mills	100		30
Port Canning	1,000	50	695
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100		90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	127 8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100		58 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30		75 10
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		31 2
Thacker	50		125
Telephone	50	nil	27
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	15		4 14
New India	25	ly	20 10
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430
Alliance	100		40
Apollo	50		5 12
Assur Virjee	100		3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	893 12
Bombay Industrial	100		7
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	10	300
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	150
Broach Fine Counts	250		42 8
Century	100	20y	376 4
Central India O.	100	16	526 4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	435
Ceylon	100		45
Colaba Land & Mill	100		136 4
Coorla	100		140
Crescent	100	nil	190
Currimbhoy	250		310
David	500		300
Dawn	250	40	725
ED. Sassoon United O.	7/8		0 13 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	245
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O.	100		19
Emperor Edward	500		210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	892 8
Finlay	100	nil	128 12
Framjee Petit	1,000		525
Globe	100		25
Gokak	100	5	116 4
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1575
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	177 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	383-12
Jamshed O.	250		60
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		90
Kilachand	25		4
Kohinoor	500		1000
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5375
Madhora Scindia	100		22
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		97 8
Madras United	250	15	480
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	1825
Mathradas	100		120
Meyer Sassoon	100		85
Morarjee Gocculdas	1,000		2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay.	100	10	175
New Great Eastern	300	nil	306 4
Osmanshahi (100)	75		70
Pearl	250	12	491 4
Phoenix	100	10	430
Premier	100		40
Sassoon Cotton	100		15
Sassoon Silk	500		550
Sholapur	1,000	250	825 D
Simplex	250		110
Sir Shapurji Broach	100		38 8
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	505
Swan	100		150
Tata Mill O.	500		115
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2260
Vishnu P.	500	35	570
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 6.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76/14.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-30 Rs. 93/14.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/8

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/1.

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. .07/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 107/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113|6

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/12

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/14.

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Aug. 5.

	This Week.
Total Bullion	£152,800,000
Public Deposits	£8,400,000
Other Deposits	£108,500,000
Government Securities	£36,300,000
Other Securities	£68,500,000
Notes and Coin	£30,100,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£278,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	25.75 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London. Aug. 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £8.1/4 Aug/Sept. shipment. Quoted.

Cottonseed. Egyptian Black, £10/3/9 August shipment. Hull. Sellers.

Cottonseed, Egyptian Sakellaridis, £9/7/6 August shipment. Hull. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, £16 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold ton, £21/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

Raposeed. Toria. ton £21/7/6 Aug/Sept. Aug/Sept. shipment. Quoted.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, ton £20/5/0 shipment. Quoted.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ton, £22/2/6 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

Castorseed Bombay, £15-3/4 Acoat, Hull, Paid.

Market: Castorseed: Business slow with an easier tendency.

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, August 6

Ahmedabad					430
Bombay Cotton					320
Bombay Dyeing	897-8	901-4	891-4	893-12	
Century	376-4	380	373-12	376-4	
Central India	525	526	4523-12	526	
Colaba Land					137-8
Crescent					190
Edward Sassoon					130
Fazulbhoy	183-12	895	887-8	892-8	
Finlay					130
Globe					25
Gokak					116-4
Indian Bleaching					177-8
Indore Malwa					382-8
Kohinoor					1055
Madhowjee					97-8
Mathuradas					120
Meyer Sassoon					85
Mysore					110
New Great	308-12	308-12	306-4	306-4	
Pearl	488-12	493-12	488-12	491-4	
Pabany					245
Phoenix					427-8
Simplex					110
Swadeshi					505
Swan Mills					150
Tata Mill					715
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock					200
Bombay Steam					177-8
Tram Co. Ord.					123-12
Bundi Cement					14-8
Central India Mining					25
Indian Cement					65
Katni Cement Ord.					71-4
Shivarajpur					44
Tata Hydro					1031-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	31	31-4	30-8	31-2	
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	78-12	78-12	75	75-10	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review. Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole have displayed a continuance of downward tendency and the last quotations to hand register a considerable decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. The market declined on continued long liquidation. At the close the market was quiet.

The steadier tone that was ruling when last we wrote has again disappeared and the American market has, during the last few days, fallen back into a rather depressed condition, and values have suffered in consequence, due to heavy liquidation on rather better weather reports, and selling from American sources owing to the continued pessimistic feeling there in trade circles. In the early, days under review, values still remained, comparatively speaking on a steady footing, though there was very little business passing, but this state of affairs was broken into on Wednesday by a collapse on the American Exchanges, which led to the disappearance of the necessary support, and brought in its train lack of confidence amongst those who were clinging to "bullish" ideas.

Reports concerning the weather have again been more encouraging, and the weekly Government weather report. although narrating slightly unfavourable weather in the East, speaks of better weather conditions in the West. Events had approached the critical period, and had the Western Belt maintained the unfavourable conditions ruling up to quite a week ago, the prospects for the yield in that large area would certainly have produced a real scare at the present moment, but fortunately nothing of a serious nature has happened, as practically every day since our last week's circular. the weather has been reported to be dry over the bulk of Texas and Oklahama, with extremely beneficial results.

The third instalment of the Government Bureau Report is due on Monday, the 9th inst., and it will be a very interesting document. The forecasts of the bulk of reliable authorities are preparing us for reduced crop estimates, and a condition figure of from 66 to 68 per cent. is the general run, with an indicated crop on the promise upto the end of last month of anywhere between 14,100,000 bales to 14,800,000 bales. It is doubtful whether the effect of the recent favourable weather will be included in the document to be published but very likely this will not be the case, as the weather during the latter part of the last month was reported to be unfavourable and as the document in question will show figures only upto the end of last month we think that this time a bullish official report is quite likely.

Manchester continues to send down somewhat better trade reports, and although the turnover during the week has not been large, a fair amount of enquiry has been in evidence.

On the whole we are inclined to think that until the issuance of the Government Report the market is likely to say further in view of the existing favourable weather conditions, but after the publication of the Report we expect an improvement in values. We still advocate purchases in weak moments.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Despite lower advices from the other side our market has undoubtedly maintained its own. We look upon the existing level of prices as being too high and we, therefore, have no hesitation in recommending sales. The ready demand has been well maintained throughout the week and the available supply of unsold cotton has been much reduced, and it is therefore, quite possible that prices for actual cotton may appreciate further.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

	Last week.	This week.
New York October	17.87	17.28 minus 59
New York December	17.84	17.21 minus 63
New York January	17.93	17.26 minus 67
New York March	18.14	17.7- minus 70
New York May	18.24	17.59 minus 65
Liverpool October	9.44	9.11 minus 33
Liverpool December	9.31	8.99 minus 32
Liverpool January	9.31	9.01 minus 30
Liverpool March	9.37	9.07 minus 30
Liverpool May	9.41	9.10 minus 31

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August opened on the 30th ultimo at Rs. 348¼ and declining by a couple of rupees on Shroffs selling gradually advanced to Rs. 351 on buying by Shroffs and brokers. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 345 on prominent Shroffs and general selling and closed on the 5th inst. at Rs. 346. Whilst Broach April/May opened at Rs. 330¼ on the 30th ultimo and eased to Rs. 327¼ on selling by Commission Houses and Bazar operators. Buying by some prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses raised the values to Rs. 331 3/4 ,but the market again eased to Rs. 326¼ on Shroffs and general selling and closed on the 5th inst. at Rs. 327 1/2.

Fine Oomra December/January opened on the 30th ultimo at Rs. 318¼ and declined to Rs. 315 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. At about this level other Commission Houses and Shroffs were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 320. But the market again eased to Rs. 314 on selling by Shroffs and closed at Rs. 315 on the 5th instant. F. G. Bengal December/January opened on the 30th ulto. at Rs. 267¼ and closed on the 5th inst. at Rs. 266 1/2 the highest being Rs. 271 and the lowest Rs. 265 1/2.

PIECE-GOODS

The tone of the cloth market has been steady during the past week, but the tendency is downwards owing to the absence of demand. The progress of the monsoon has been satisactory and reports from all centres have been encouraging. Hopes are entertained for a good demand shortly. Buyers seem to be expecting lower prices of cloth in sympathy with the position of the raw material. A very large cotton crop is expected this season, which will no doubt have some effect on the price of cotton. But on the other hand, it should be noted that the decision of the Master Spinners' Federation to establish minimum basic selling prices for American Yarns is expected to be put into operation immediately the coal strike is settled, and producers of American counts will then be able to insist on better prices in consequence of which prices for cloths will be dearer. At present owing to the shortage of coal not more than 50 per cent. of the machinery is running throughout the whole of the English cotton industry, and those Lancashire Mills that are using foreign coal have had to pay exorbitant prices for the same.

The Calcutta Marwari Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution urging members not to place forward contracts for foreign piece-goods for certain defined periods, upto 10th November 1926 in Grey goods and Prints and upto 31st October 1926 in White goods and members are asked not to buy any goods imported by non-members. Members acting in contravention of these resolutions will have to pay a penalty of Rs. 5 for each bale of piece-goods that they deal with and in case of non-payment or refusal to pay this fine the Chamber on the report of twenty one of its members will call upon all its members to sever business transactions with the defaulting member. There is, however, no restriction on the sale and purchase of spot goods. The continued poor offtake from the market during the last four months due to the communal riots, and the consequent accumulation of stocks has resulted in the values of piece-goods declining considerably, in some cases even much lower than the replacing cost in Manchester. Every year about four lakhs bales of piece-goods worth about Rs. 40 crores are imported into Calcutta. Calcutta usually buys much in excess of its requirements and on a speculative basis, and this is the result of overtrading.

The main item of interest during the week has been the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance and, as anticipated, the rupee is to be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s. 6d. The Government of India has decided to adopt immediately the ratio of 1s. 6d. and to take steps to confine the value of the rupee within 1s. 6 3-16d. and 1s. 5 3-4d. Proposals in this connection will be laid before the Legislature at the forthcoming session at Simla, so that the stability of exchange may be established on a statutory basis. As mentioned in the minute of dissent of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas the stabilization of the rupee at 1s. 6d. will create a great disturbance in India's economic organisation. This ratio (1) presents the foreign manufacturer with an effective 12 1-2 per cent., (2) hits the large bulk of the debtor class to the benefit of the creditor class, and (3) will have serious political effects in India and cause distrust in its currency system and the financial administration of the country. The 1s. 4d. ratio stood for 20 years, even during the American crisis, till 1917 and was only disturbed as a result of the War in common with the ratios of other countries in the world. Mr. J. Rodier, Chairman of the India Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, has declared that the stabilisation of the rupee at 18d. is welcomed by the Lancashire Merchants. No wonder that such an opinion should be formed on the other side, as it gives a distinct advantage to the Lancashire trade at the detriment of the local industry in India.

Local mill cloths have been steady, with a moderate demand from upcountry especially Northern India. The Gold Mohor Mills are reported to have sold 2,000 Bales khadi at about 10 1-4 annas per lb. The Currimbhoy Groups have sold small lots of Calendered Shirtings at 15 annas per lb. The Emperor Edward Mills have sold small lots at 14 1-2 annas and further transactions of Petit's goods are under negotiation at same rates. Buyers have been offering Re. 1 per lb for Longcloths to the Century Mills, but the price has been unacceptable to the sellers.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

Grey Shirtings.

Ralli's Fari No. 2000 39×37 1/2/38	9	12 0
„ 100000 ..45× „ ..	11	12 0
„ No. 33,000 ..45× „ ..	10	0 0
„ No. 2800 ..37× „ ..	8	8 0
„ No. 4545 ..38×38 ..	10	8 0
„ No. 15000 ..44×38 ..	10	8 0
„ No. 16000 .. „ ..	11	0 0
„ No. 17000 .. „ ..	11	8 0
Graham's No. 2730 ..39 „ ..	9	12 0
„ No. 2750 ..45 „ ..	11	12 0
Dewhursts BBB ..38×38 1/2..	16	8 0
„ BB ..38×38 1/2..	14	8 0
„ Rupee No. 5 ..38×38 1/2..		..
Ritchie's No. 510 ..39×37 1/2/38	9	12 0
Lyon's Shunker ..39× „ ..	9	12 0
Fleming's 1904-1906 45,48,51×38	15	0 0

Grey Drills.

Pepperell's Dragon 29×40 Net	19	2 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425 26×40		..

Grey Jaconets.

Ralli No. 18 ..45×22 ..	6	4 0
„ No. 18 ..40×22 ..	5	10 0
„ No. 138 ..40×22 ..	5	4 0
„ No. 636 ..44×22 ..		..

White Shirtings

Liepmann's No. 1500 52×42 ..	20	0 0
H. B. T. C. 40000 ..36×40 ..	23	12 0

White Mulls.

Ralli's No. 6 ..41×19 ..	7	4 0
„ No. 60 ..46×19 ..	8	0 0
„ No. 600 ..51×19 ..	8	14 0
„ No. 6000 ..56×19 ..	9	14 0
„ No. 88 ..58×20 ..	6	10 0
„ No. 1270 ..27×18 ..	2	0 0
„ No. 166 ..39×20 ..		..
„ No. 818 ..39×20 ..		..
„ No. 1440 ..36×20 ..	4	12 0
„ No. 1703 ..52×20 Net	14	8 0
„ No 224 ..44×20 ..	6	4 0
Ritchie's No. 1260 27×18 ..	3	0 0
„ No. 119 ..37×18 ..	3	8 0
„ No. 229 ..42×18 ..	4	0 0
„ No. 339 ..47×18 ..	4	8 0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18Aug.		..
„ No. 95 ..58×20 ..	6	8 0
„ No. 66999 ..40×18 ..	4	8 0
„ No. 86999 ..40×18 ..	5	0 0
„ No. 775 ..40×18 ..	5	4 0
„ No. 875 ..45×18 ..	5	12 0
„ No. 975 ..50×18 ..	6	4 0
„ No. 615 ..50×18 ..	6	4 0
Graham's Balloon ..58×20 ..	6	8 0
Flemings No. 8080..26×18 ..		..

White Nainsooks

Ralli's No. 7070-9090 27×18 ..	3	8 0
„ No. 61-81 .. „ ..	3	4 0
„ No. 1850 .. „ ..		..
„ No 1900 .. „ ..		..
„ No. 2000 .. „ ..		..
„ No. 21021 .. „ ..		..
„ No 33620 T.B. 38×22 ..	5	0 0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888 28×18 ..	3	10 0
„ No. 95950-97970 „		
„ Saraswati 36×18 ..	6	12 0
„ TipooW/WWW 34×18.	4	11 0
„ No. 50000 „ ..	5	3 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360	5	11 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767 ..26×18 ..	3	4 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T.B. 38×22		..
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520 ..26×18 ..	3	4 0
S.W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car" ..	3	4 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

Japanese Grey Cloths.

No. 666 Shirtings..38×38 ..Net	9	10 0
„ 2590 Shirtings 36×40 .. „	16	8 0
„ 5151 „ ..44×38 .. „	12	4 0
„ 4141 „ ..44×38 .. „	11	0 0
„ 5544 „ ..44×38 .. „	11	0 0
„ 3800 „ ..44×38 .. „	17	0 0
"C" Sheetings ..30×36 Ex. Bond	9	8 0
"Dragons ..30×36 Ex. Bond	9	8 0
"Elephant" Drills ..29×40 Net.	14	12 0
"Duck" Drills ..26×40 .. „	11	12 0

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Prices have remained almost unchanged in all kinds of yarns during the week under review and although the undertone is steady demand from consuming centres does not show much improvement inspite of expectations. Cotton has been very steady and it looks as although prices will advance further in course of time, especially in Indian Yarns, as the mills are not able to get sufficient supply of cotton at favourable rates and are likely to increase their limits further as soon as the demand shows a definite improvement. Inquiries from all sides have increased but the limits offered are yet low and as the dealers have not been able to sell their previous purchases in large quantities they are not inclined to buy further quantities at the moment although they are convinced to some extent that there is no chance for the prices to go down any further for a few months. It is reported that the up-country mills have been meeting the demand in their centres at the market rates and it is therefore difficult for the Bombay Mills to make large sales to the consuming Districts as they used to do in the past. It should not be forgotten that the off-take of yarns has considerably decreased in general on account of the weavers experiencing a bad time and losing heavily in their cloths and this has induced the weavers to leave off their handlooms and work in the mills or elsewhere.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices have been keeping steady in stock lots and forward business with Manchester has been done in small lots and for well-known Chops. In several yarns the Manchester prices are still found much higher.

JAPANESE YARNS.

The rates are almost unchanged and turnover has been much restricted since some time past. Prices from Japan are much higher and fresh forward business has not been possible since a long time. Stocks have also decreased but owing to not very satisfactory demand from Southern India Markets as well as from Calcutta Markets, prices have not shown any advance. Sampin and Exchange have remained very steady during the week and it is reported that the prices in Japan have increased further to some extent.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our mills have been quoting higher rates since their last sales and although business has not been possible at their present limits they are not in a position to reduce their rates on account of firm cotton prices. If, Therefore, demand shows some further improvement, buyers will be required to raise their limits to obtain their requirements from the mills. It is expected that as Monsoon is favourable in almost all the consuming centres and stocks are limited if nothing untoward happens, improvement in demand stabilised it at present will slowly be in evidence. It is believed in the Trade circle that the present prices are reasonable and there is no chance to any appreciable decline in the prices of Indian Yarns. Ahmedabad has reported a better turnover during the week and business in 20s and higher counts has been done at somewhat higher limits in about 2,000 bales. In the Local market the demand has been showing some slight improvemeit in coarse counts from No. 2s to No. 12½s whereas in higher counts it is very limited.

The outlook on the whole is favourable and we hope for improvement in demand before long.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay Aug. 6.

Although the arrivals were heavy and speculators pressing sales for July shipment, the demand for ready sugars was very brisk and with many buyers and later on, on speculators covering sales prices both for ready and near future were advanced by six pence per cwt. all round. Distant positions were not in much demand and have improved 3d per cwt. The blank sales for July shipment is still over 8000 tons by speculators. A fair quantity of White Javas changed hands in July shipment at 14/9s. to 15/6 s. all Free Bombay Harbour terms.

Karachi and Calcutta were reported quiet with heavy arrivals and improved later on good demand fo ready sugars. Java reported a steady market with good business doing in Aug/Sept. delivery at 10.375, October at 10.625, December at 875 gilders. London and America were quiet but steady with small fluctuation. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 15/8 eq. 15/3s. F.B.Harbour Stocks 120,000 bags.

T M O July 15/3s. F. B. H

T M O Aug/Sep. 15/4s. F.B.H

T M O Oct/Dec 15/8s. F B H

T M O Jan/Mar 15/11s. F B H

Exct Rs. 15/10 eq. 15/3s. F B H stocks 10,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S.S. Masular with 23,000 bags Java Sugar.

S.S. Risaldar with 8,000 bags Java Sugar.

S.S Sikh with 53,000 bags Java Sugar

S.S. Ambassador with 50,000 bags Java Sugar.

"KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT"

KARACHI, Aug. 3.

(From Messrs. Culab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi.)

In Railway shares there has been a good turnover in Sind Lights.

The half yearly meeting of the Karachi Electric Supply Co. Ltd: was held at the Managing Agents Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Company's offices and after some opposition the report was passed. As no reduction in the rate of the unit is made, the public agitation continues.

There has been some dealings in the Flour Mill shares and any shares offered are readily absorbed.

Name of the Company	paid up value	present value
Sind Light	100-0-0	150-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	140-0-0
Larkana Jacobabad	100-0-0	73-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	71-0-0
ELECTRIC.		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	90-0-0
Hyderabad Electries	100-0-0	C.D. 100-0-0
DEBENTURES.		
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	111-0-0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	115-0-0
Indian Flour Mills	60-0-0	110.0.0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received today the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of Liverpool:—

"Market affected unfavourably by sales of hedges against actual cotton. Weather reports are good. Crop prospects are improving. Our opinion is that the demand is not sufficient to sustain the market if weather continues favourable."

One of our New York friends have wired as under:—

"Market better."

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Quotations:—

Soda Caustic Rs. 17-8.
Soda Sulphide Rs. 10.
Salt Aniline Re. 0-8-0.
Salt Antimony Re 0-7-0
Salt Epsom Rs. 3-10.
Salt Glauber Rs. 4.
Potash Chlorate Re. 0-3-10.
Potash Bichromate Rs. 32-8.
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 4-15
Chloride Zinc Rs. 17-12
Acid Acetic Re. 0-7-6
Acid Oxalic Rs. 24-8.
Sago Flour Rs. 12-4.
Farina Rs. 12-8.
Maize Starch Rs. 11-12.
Dextrine Rs. 15-8.
Alum of Chrome Rs. 13.
Sugar Lead Brown Rs. 33.
Sugar Lead White Rs. 39
Bleaching Powder Rs. 14.

Bleaching Powder has again gained strength. Farina and Sago Flour kept featureless with an usual demand. Acid Acetic and Sulphuric have had no further changes in values. Antimony and Aniline Salt have changed hands at practically same values. Caustic Soda has a steady demand. Market is free from signs of speculation which has stabilised it at present.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN CENTRAL PARTS.

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Shallow depression has formed in the Bay off Orissa. Monsoon continues active in the central parts of the country and the peninsula and has strengthened in Burma, north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, East Rajputana, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Hyderabad, Mysore and local in Bengal, United Provinces, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, West Central Provinces Bombay Dn., Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Behar and Orissa, East Punjab and north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy four inches, Moulmein one and a half, Diamond Island two, Kyaukpyru, Bhamo, Calcutta one and a half, Burdwan two, Ambala three, Jodhpur, Kotah one, Mount Abu one and a half, Ahmedabad, Neemuch two, Hoshangabad three, Pachmarni two, Chanda one, Ratnagiri five, Karwar one and a half, Marmugoa two, Calicut three, Belgaum, Sholapur two, Parbhani, Gulbarga one, Mercara four, Nizamabad, Haramkonda two.

Forecast:—Extension in northeast India and increase in Central Provinces.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 6th

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to 1924	June 1st to 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point.	0 16	39 81	25 51	37 31
Fort	0 44	59 35	27 91	41 59
(J. J. Hospital)	0 18	51 08	28 70	39 94

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 7th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.692 inches (·125 below normal.)
„ „ at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.528 inches (·136 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.003 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees
„ (wet bulb) „ 78.1 „
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.8 degrees (0.6 above normal.)
Minimum „ during 24 hours 80.6 degrees (3.4 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per-cent
„ „ at 4 p. m. (previous day) 84 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WN
Velocity „ „ 17 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 247 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0·16 inches
Total rainfall during the month 2.74 „
„ „ year 42·90 „

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 6TH AUGUST 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th August, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 3.43" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over the southwest and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in north and east Punjab. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Multan and nearly normal at other places.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.87" of rain and Allahabad 0.36". Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is locally in slight excess. Temperature was not far from normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur has had 1.02" of rain, Jaipur 0.31", Kotah 1.22" and Mount Abu 1.61". Skies are lightly clouded over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal except at Jodhpur, where it is in excess. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Upper Sind and lower in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa has had 0.32" of rain, Ahmedabad 2.00", Surat 0.37" and Neemuch 1.87". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was slightly in excess in parts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 3.22" of rain and Chanda 1.61". Skies are in general heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.16" of rain, Ratnagiri 5.05", Marmugao 2.17" and Karwar 1.56". Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 84 deg. .8 (1 deg above normal) and the lowest 80 deg. .6 (3 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.23" of rain, Sholapur 2.01" Belgaum 2.40", Aurangabad 0.28" and Hyderabad 0.70". Skies are heavily clouded. The air is slightly more humid than usual in south Hyderabad. Temperature was normal except at Sholapur, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues vigorous and rainfall has extended into Rajputana and Gujarat. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar; and locally in Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Calicut 2.61" and Cochin 0.95".

Forecast.—Extension in the Central parts of the country and decrease in Rajputana.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM.

For the 5th August, 1926 issuer from Simla.

The monsoon is vigorous in the central parts of the country and the Peninsula and is extending in northwest India but is weak in northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore, and local in Bihar, the United Provinces, and on the north Madras coast; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, Gujarat and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein 2 inches; Toungoo 1 1/2; Gorakhpur, Benares, Mussooree 3; Dalhousie, Sutna 1; Pendra 1; Gulbarga 3; Mercara 5.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON FRIDAY. THE 6th OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0 16	0.99	—0.78	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1.39	3.14	—1.75	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.05	10.22	11.58	—1.36	34.77
Lahore ..	..	3.32	8.18	—4.86	19.62
Hissar ..	..	5.13	6.11	—0.98	14.47
Ambala ..	3.43	18.77	12.38	+6.39	30.49
Delhi ..	0 03	12.56	12.35	+0.21	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0 01	12 37	13.32	—0 35	26.90
Mainpur ..	0 11	12 78	11 80	+0.98	27.07
Jhansi ..	0 87	5.93	18.66	12.73	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.10	17.48	16.05	+1.43	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.36	11.72	18.81	—7.09	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0 93	1.45	—0.52	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0 78	4.18	—3.40	7.66
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	4 85	5.18	—0.33	11.79
Ajmer ..	0.08	8.00	10.65	—2.65	20.85
Jaipur ..	0 31	8.12	12.04	—3.92	24.21
Kotah ..	1.22	8.25	14.55	—6.30	28.23
Mount Abu ..	1.61	28.75	31.49	—2.74	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	9.90	8.84	+1.04	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	5.77	9.03	—3.26	13.62
Veraval ..	0 04	26.51	12.08	14.43	18.80
Rajkot ..	0 08	14.67	16.06	—1.93	26.29
Bhavnagar para ..	..	9.41	11.66	—2.25	21.24
Surat ..	0 37	28.59	26.56	+2.03	40.87
Ahmedabad ..	2 00	20.62	17.32	+3.30	28.83
Deesa ..	0 32	9.38	13.07	—3.67	24.70
Cental India W.					
Neemuch ..	1 87	17.17	14.94	+2.23	29.19
Indore ..	0 05	11.40	17.45	—6.05	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	13.97	23.19	15.22	55.14
Saugor ..	0.09	15.28	23.88	—8.60	41.35
Hoshangabad	3 22	24.16	25.35	—1.16	48.8.
Khandwa ..	0 05	16.03	15.18	+0.85	29.7.
Akola ..	0 03	20.72	16.31	+4.41	31.3.
Amraoti ..	0 03	12.30	16.79	—4.23	33.05
Nagpur ..	0 05	24.00	24.31	—0.74	48.97
Chanda ..	1 16	22.15	26.55	—4.40	51.90
Raipur ..	0.08		26 39		50.53
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0 16	39.81	45 64	—5.83	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	5 05	75.76	66.34	+9.42	99.98
Mormugao ..	2 17	65.02	64.71	—0.31	94.93
Karwar ..	1 56	69.97	80 01	10 04	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	8.18	9.63	—1.45	22.23
Ahmednagar	0 01	10.41	9.00	+1.41	22.35
Poona ..	0 23	10.08	12.70	—2.62	27.11
Sholapur ..	2 01	11.44	9.74	—1.67	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	3.96	5.94	—1.99	20.90
Belgaum ..	2.40	27.62	27.13	—0.49	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.28	16.95	12.85	+4.10	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..					40.08
Hyderabad ..	0.70	6.42	12.13	—5.71	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.76	75.36	78.58	—3.22	125.08
Calicut ..	2.61	84.18	99.90	15.72	117.16
Cochin ..	0.95	66.18	54.48	11.70	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	22.02	21.55	+0.47	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0 03	25.51	13.67	11.84	84.16
MadrasExcluding					
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam	0.13	9.39	11.99	—2 60	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.31	3.91	—0.60	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	11.52	7.80	+3.72	31.23
Madras ..	0 02	3 55	6.67	— 3.14	50.74
Bangalore ..	0 08	6.09	7.85	—1.14	35.37
Coimbatore ..	0 02	4 28	3.30	+0.98	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 82	3.33	+0.49	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0 40	3 72	—3 32	54.98

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Quotations are:—

Healds Cotton Re 0-15-3.
Healds Elastic Rs. 19.
Healds Wire Rs. 3-8.
Reeds Re. 0-2-3.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Rs. 8.
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Rs. 9.
Sizing Flannel 72 in. Rs. 4.
Bandings-rim-scroll Rs. 1-2
Bandings Tubular Rs. 1-10-6.
Bandings Spindle Rs. 1-4-6.
Bobbins Slubbing (Japanese) Rs. 24-8.
Bobbins Rovings (Japanese) Rs. 17-8.
Bobbins Ring Twist 5 in. Rs. 6.
Bobbins Conical 5 in. Rs. 6-4.
Bobbins Weft 5-3/8 in. Rs. 6.
Rope Lambeth Rs. 1-11.
Picking Bands Rs. 1-13.

Prices are maintained easy. Demand is poor. Japanese Bobbins saw quite a poor week. Cotton Healds and Reeds kept quiet Spot demand for Leather goods saw no speculative tendency. Bandings, etc., have had no interesting features.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting with s.s. "Ranpura" at Aden.

Tivimmense Annual Gathering, Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Sir C.J. Hall.

Harwood League:—1st Division—Customs vs. Bombay Gym. Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Radio Club.—A concert programme arranged by Mr. A.H. Chilton will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) at 9-45 p.m. Call sign 2 F.V. Wave length 387 metres.

Bombay Port Trust Staff.—There will be a meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala when further grievances of the staff will be discussed. All are cordially requested to be present in time.

Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference.—A meeting of the Executive body of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in Jedhe Mansion at Poona. All members of the Executive Body are requested to attend.

Social Workers' Training Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8.30 a.m. (S.T.) when Principal T.A. Kulkarni, will deliver a lecture on: "Crime and Punishment."

The Israelite Brotherhood.—Under the auspices of the above Institute Mr. Michael Ezekiel will deliver a lecture on: "Work for Work's Sake" to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Hall of the Brotherhood, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla. All interested are invited to attend.

Mrs. Sakinabai Charitable Dispensary.—In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. R.D. Chinoy, the total attendance for the month of July was 6,819 out of which 879 were males, 3019 were females and 2921 were children.

Prarthana Samaj.—Mr. Y.V. Bhandarker will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir to-morrow (Sunday) at 5.30 p.m.

The morning Divine Service will be at 7.30 a.m.

Election Propaganda Sub-Committee Meeting.—An urgent meeting of the Election Propaganda Sub-Committee will take place at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

The P.P.S. Samaj.—The Unveiling Ceremony of the portrait of the late Mr. B.K. Dhurandhar, Advocate, will be held in the Prabhu Seminary Hall to-day (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m., Diwan Bahadur G.S. Rao will preside. Members are requested to attend.

Bombay Prov. Congress Committee.—An adjourned meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Executives of the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) will take place at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

The Vani Villas Sabha.—The Vani Villas Sabha will enact Valli's wedding (in Tamil) in aid of the Southern Indian Vernacular Library at Matunga, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

A Religious Conversazione.—Shrimat Swami Nirmalananda, President of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Bangalore, will hold a conversazione in English at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, on Sunday the 8th instant at 9 a.m. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Vaishya Literary and Social Club.—Under the auspices of the Club, Scouter S.K. Naique will deliver a lecture on "The Scout Movement" with demonstrations to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Club Rooms. Members and sympathisers are cordially invited to attend with their children.

Free Eye Treatment to the Poor.—At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League Dr. S.R. Machave; L.R.C.P. and S., of the Blind Relief Association, treated 129 patients in the month of July, 1926, of which 94 were males and 26 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

Sanitation Round.—Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Sanitation Round has been arranged in C and D Wards of the City to-morrow (Sunday) at 8.30 a.m. (S.T.) The party will start from the League's Head Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Those interested in the sanitation of the City are requested to attend.

Bombay Prov. Congress Committee.—A meeting of the Estate Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Shri Sarasvati Sangit Vidyalay.—The students of the Shri Sarasvati Sangit Vidyalaya, are requested to attend the extra class of Music of this week, which will be held to-day (Saturday) between 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. when a general Demonstration of Indian Ragas will be performed and a lecture will be delivered by Principal Kapileshwari Buva on "Prachlit Notation."

The Bene Israel Stree Mandal.—Under the auspices of the above Association, Miss R. Reuben, B.A., Principal, Israelite School, will deliver a lantern lecture on "The Prophet Elisha and the Shunemite" to-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Israelite School, Mazagaon. The lecture will be in Marathi and will be open to all ladies on payment of a nominal fee.

Cutchi Students' Association.—The second Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the G.T. Charities Blg. 162, Hornby Road, Fort, when after reading and adopting the Annual Report and Financial Statement election of Office bearers and Managing Committee for the year 1926-27 as well as any other business that may be brought forward will be transacted.

All members and intending members are requested to attend.

Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala.—Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Shala, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Shala Hall, when Poet Lalitji, Mr. Mastafakir and others will address the meeting. The renowned poet of Gujarat Kavi Nanalal Dalpatram will be present on the occasion. Sheth Nagindas Karmachand will preside.

Steamer Movements.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" arrived London on Thursday, the 5th instant.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Awa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay on the 2nd August, and is due to arrive here on or about the 29th August.

The s.s. "Sado Maru" (Japan-bound arrived at Kobe on the 2nd instant.

A Marathi Author Honoured.—Under the auspices of the Gaud Brahmin Sabha, a meeting of the Kudaldeshkar Adya Gaud Brahmin community will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in Kudaldeshkar Brahmin Nivas, Girgaon, to congratulate Mr. Jagannath Raghunath Ajgaonkar, the well-known writer of the lives of Marathi poets, on his having been conferred upon the title of "Maharashtra Bhashabhushan" by His Holiness Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti.)

Acworth Leper Asylum.—The President, Acworth Lepor Asylum, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the Asylum during the months of April, May and June, 1926:—

Sir Henry and Lady Lawrence Rs. 300; The Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Rs. 2,500; The Trustees of the N.M. Wadia Charities Rs. 2,000; A Sympathiser Rs. 2,000; A Sympathiser Rs. 1,000; A Sympathiser Rs. 300; Mrs. N.R. Wadia Rs. 51; A Sympathiser Rs. 50; Mr. Lakshmi Narayan (Bikaner) Rs. 25; Miss M.N. Patel and Miss P.N. Patel Rs. 20; Mrs. G. Deeks Rs. 10; Mr. Kapoorchand Devchand Master Rs. 5; Mr. W.F. King Rs. 5; Messrs. Sorrel and Co., Rs. 5 and Mrs. Sardabai Karode Rs. 5.

A number of gifts in kind were also received.

Bombay Co-operative Institute.—The 6th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Institute will be held on Saturday the 14th instant at 4 p.m. at the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort.

After the annual general meeting the new Managing Committee will meet at the same place to elect three representatives of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute on the Provincial Co-operative Council, one to represent individual members, one to represent the Managing Committee, and one to represent non-resource member societies in the area of the Institute.

A copy of the Annual Report together with the audited statement of accounts will be available to the members for inspection at the Office of the Institute during office hours.

SHANKARACHARYA IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, August 5.

His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya is staying in Bombay during the Chaturmasa and will give public discourses on the philosophy of Shri Shankaracharya (in the morning) and on the Bhagwat Gita (in the evening) every day.—A.P.

LATE MR. M. A DESAI.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A condolence meeting in honour of the memory of the late Mr. M.A. Desai, of Kenya will be held on Sunday the 8th instant at 5-30 p.m. at Mathew Cottage, Chowpatty, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Desai will preside.

MISS PRITTAMILLA MEHTA

FIRST GUJARATI LADY TO TAKE UP MEDICAL LINE.

We are glad to announce that Miss Pritamilla Manharram Mehta, who is the first Gujarati lady to take up the medical line, has now passed her examination in England, for L.R.C.P. and F.R.C.S. degrees. Miss Mehta began her medical studies in Tibbi College, Delhi and afterwards went to England for further studies, where she has now acquired the aforesaid medical degrees.

The final session of the Punjab Legislative Council prior to its dissolution will be held in October and the session will be a short one.—(A. P.)

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. (Div. I.)—1 mile 2-30 p.m.

SAFEER	1
RAMI	2
HILALUZZAMAN	3

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. (Div. II. 1 mile 3-0 p.m.

RED PRINCE	1
DANA	2
FRANCE	3

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. (Div. III.) 1 mile 3-30 p.m.

SANATOGEN	1
CANTON	2
SABIQ	3

THE MULLINGAR PLATE. 6 fur. 4 p.m.

THE TYPHOON	1
LEINSTER WONDER	2
PROSE AND VERSE	3

THE SOMERSET PLATE. 6 Fur. 4.30 p.m.

RESTORATION	1
HAPPY ELF	2
RIVERINE	3

THE KOWEIT PLATE. 6 Fur. 5-0 p.m.

HASHASH	1
SAHOO	2
AMIN	3

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. (Di. I.) 1 mile 5.30 p.m.

TAALAT BEY	1
CHURCHTOWN	2
LOWBORN	3

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. (Div. II.)—1 mile. 6-0 p.m.

BRIDGMAN	1
ULSTER ALLY	2
AD DOMINUM	3

THE SUNGUM PLATE. 1 mile 6.30 p.m.

MONSOOR BEG	1
MOOLTAN	2
EBRAHIM BEG	3

SENEX'S DOUBLE.
HASHASH & BRIDGMAN.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END

A picturization of one of the most popular western novels ever written opens at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road) to-night and this week in "Chip of The Flying U," the Universal production starring Hoot Gibson.

Filled with screamingly funny comedy scenes and graced with lots of action and plenty of two-fisted fighting, "Chip of The Flying U" is easily one of Gibson's best productions.

We find Gibson, in the opening scene, as a bashful cowpuncher who is afraid of girls and covers his fear of them by a pretense of not liking the female of the species. His dislike is rapidly overcome, however, when a beautiful sister of his employer comes to the ranch for a visit, and he is unwillingly thrown into contact with her. Virginia Brown Faire makes a beautiful and charming leading woman opposite the star, and adds many a light touch to the picture.

WELLINGTON

The dynamic Priscilla Dean comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week in a thrilling drama "Siren of Seville" (7 parts). The story is laid in the land of the bull-fights, is full of thrilling events and is gorgeously produced, thousands of actors taking part in it. On a visit to the country, Pedro Romero, greatest of bull-fighters, meets Dolores, who makes him promise to help Gallito, her childhood sweetheart, who is ambitious to become a famous toreader. When Doores and Gallito go to Seville, however, Pedro refuses to keep his promise. Arturo Cavallo, President of the Arena, is tremendously attracted by Dolores and she secures his promise to give Gallito the opportunity he seeks. It is easy to imagine how interesting the subsequent events must be. The programme includes a comedy

CROWN

Three more chapters of the great Pathe's serial, "Ten Scars make a Man," will be screened at the Crown. As the story progresses there is unfolded a wonderful tale of much mystery, great deeds of daring and a high order of romance. Jack is out to win his ten scars at the bidding of his sweetheart. He is well on the way to accomplish the deed. He just misses death at the hands of some treacherous enemies. The Morell Ranch which appears in the very first stages of the story has a mystic mortgage fastened on to it. A gang of crooks has set about Jack's father and caused his sudden disappearance. Jack and his sweetheart's sister, Jean, also disappear without anybody knowing how. A theft of important documents, the vanishing of a large herd of cattle on whose trail the hero sets forth in hot haste and numerous other thrills are in store as this big Serial is unfolded week by week. A fine comedy is included in the programme, called, "Spoilers," which greatly adds to the attraction at the Crown.

GLOBE.

Lost in the mists of antiquity much of the true history of the famous Queen of Sheba comes to us only in fragments, for priceless manuscripts of great historical value, which dealt with Sheba and her times, were destroyed in the great fire of Alexanderia, Egypt, in the 5th century. Enough was known of her beauty and her fame, however, as well as the great love that entered her life, to induce William Fox to reproduce and reconstruct the romance of this famous beauty of bygone days. Every effort has been exerted in the direction of architectural and historical accuracy in reproducing the pomp and ceremony of her time, and every detail of the story of Sheba's great love affair with King Solomon has been adapted to the modern screen. The great chariot race such as never before was thrown on any screen in the world. A terrific race with women driving Arabian steeds to a smashing climax. The presentation is not only a historical reproduction of the past, but also the retelling in a new guise and new surroundings of a love story that will never die—for through all the ages man has loved only the woman; but the love of woman is ever for the love of a man. "Queen of Sheba", will be shown to-night and following nights at The Globe Cinema, [illegible]

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling DD 1/5 7/8.

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Aug.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6¼ 15th Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 Dec.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 276¼
Bank's buying T T 274¼.
Bank's buying D D 273¾.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 269¼.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 1180
Bank's buying D D 1300
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1315

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 131 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 128 1/2

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 150

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 193 1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157¼.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 89 7/8.

CROSS RATES:—
London—New York 4.86 1/4 5th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 1/2 5th inst.
London—Paris 172.50 5th inst.
London—Belgium 174.00 5th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.13 5th inst.
London—Italy 146.00 5th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 5th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m's	1/6 7/32
Fcs Demand	1350
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	149 5/8
Shanghai	192 3/4
Japan	131 1/8
Singapore	157 1/4

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Gold £4/4/10 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 29 1/16d 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 29 1/16d 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 63 3/8 cts.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4¼ per cent 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/8 per cent. 5th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent., 3 Mos. 2½ per cent., 6 Mos. 2½ per cent., 12 Mos. 4½ per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 5.

	To-day's Rate.
T.T Berlin on London	20.42.1/2
T.T Amsterdam on London	12.11 3/8
T.T. Brussels on London	175.25
T.T. Madrid on London	32.10
T.T. Milan on London	146.00
T.T. Berne on London	25.12
T.T. Paris on London.	171.00

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 5.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21¼.
Mercantile Bank of India 'A' Shares £30.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £128 1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9¼.
P. and O. Steam Nav. Co., deferred £245.
National Bank £49 1/4.
Eastern Bank £5 7/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £86 3/8.
Conversion Loan £76 1/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £102.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £57.
Indian Stock 3½ Sterling Loan £69 3/4.
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. £91.
Government Securities 3 per cent £59 1/2.
Consols £55 5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent. £101 1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 3/8.

SOBANI INQUEST.

CORONER TO MOVE HIGH COURT.

Pursuant to his declared intention the Coroner of Bombay is understood to be engaged at present in drafting his report on the proceedings of the sensational inquest into the sudden and mysterious death of Mr. Umar Sobhani on July 6. An official copy of the entire proceedings including the Coroner's summing up will be forwarded to the High Court together with his observations thereon.

The law appears to have provided for the intervention of a Judge of the High Court, when invoked or otherwise, in cases where a substantial miscarriage of justice has occurred. A section of the Coroner's act reads, "No inquisition found upon or by any inquest shall be quashed for any technical defect".

A note appended to that section stipulates that in any case of technical defect a Judge of the High Court may, if he thinks fit, order the inquisition to be amended and the same shall forthwith be amended accordingly.

In this case, however, the question of a technical defect does not arise. According to the judicial officer who presided over the proceedings there has been a fundamental defect. His own expression on this point may be recalled.

"As the jury's verdict is antagonistic to the established evidence I will have to refer this matter to the High Court".

As the jury could not come to any definite conclusion the Coroner appears to regard it as one of those cases the verdicts in which are known in English law as "insensati". This class of verdicts is subject to the High Courts revision and the Coroner is seeking to secure it.

The Coroner's report it is understood is in course of preparation.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

CENTRAL BANK CLERK REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY

Dorabji Pestonji Gora, an ex-employee of the Central Bank of India who was arrested on July 8 on a charge of Criminal misappropriation of Government securities valued at Rs. 1,87,000 belonging to the Bank, was placed before Mr. Khandalawalla the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday morning by Mr. Acharekar Inspector of Police C.I.D.

As the police inquiries were yet incomplete and as certain securities were to be traced, Mr. Acharekar applied for a further remand of the accused into police custody till the 20th instant.

The Magistrate granted the application.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A GIRL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ANDHERI, Aug. 6.

A tragic death took place instantaneously of a girl named Gity (14) at about 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday at the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It appears that the deceased daughter of Krishna, slipped her leg and fell on railway lines and ran over by a carriage, while attempting to get into the train in motion. The body was then removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that the forehead was badly ruptured resulting in an instantaneous death. An inquest was held on her body and the Coroner and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death while the deceased was attempting to get into the train in motion.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

On the complaint made to the police by Messrs. M. B. Mehta and Co. having their offices at Custom House Road, Jaisinglal Lallubhai Ganchi (28), one of their salesmen, was arrested on Thursday and was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday morning on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,901-12-0.

Sub-Inspector D'Costa who applied for the remand of the accused for 10 days, said that the accused was in the employ of the complainant firm as a salesman since 1923. The accused in his capacity as a salesman received several cheques of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,901-12-0, but never accounted for them in the firm's account-books. He was given some shipping documents by the firm for giving to their clients, but the clients never received those documents. The police were then informed.

Mr. R. Solomon, pleader, who appeared for the accused, requested the Magistrate to release his client on bail.

The Magistrate passed orders to release the accused on a surety for Rs. 2,000 and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash.

COBBLER CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

Vithal Babaji, a shoemaker working near Churchgate Station, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of property valued at Rs. 20.

It appears that Mr. A. D. Smith residing at the Royal Yacht Club had given a pair of brown boots to his butler for repairs on July 26. The butler took the boots to the accused who asked him to call for the boots after three days. The butler went as appointed on the fourth day to find the accused missing. He was then searched for and was found on Thursday at Chira Bazaar.

The police applied for a remand of the accused into police custody for three days to make further inquiries.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

6th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	17.28
To-day's Opening Rate	17.42
Difference	+.14
To-day's Closing Rate	17.42
Difference	+.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

6th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.11
To-day's Opening Rate	9.14
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.26
Difference	+.15

Khandi	326-8-0
Sewri	325-12-0

C. M PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Jute:—Albion 420, Alliance 475, Anglo-India 365, Auckland 253, Barnagore 177, Bally 190, Birla 8, Belvedere 496, Budge-Budge 470, Caledonian 515, Chapdani 156, Clive 36/10, Craig 4, Cheviot 263, Dalhousie 384, Delta 485, Empire 53, Fort Gloster 800, Fort William 284, Gondalpara 865, Gourepore 705, Hukumchand 10/8, Hooghly 72/8, Howrah 41/12, India 172, Kamarhatty 590, Kankinarrah 475, Kelvin 855, Khardah 410, Kinnison 980, Lansdowne 278, Lawrence 603, Lothian 418, Naihati 450, National 28/14, New Central 572, Northbrook 52, Nudea 58/8, Orient 223, Presidency 7/8, Reliance 63, Soorah 28/8, Standard 415, Union 548, Waverly 6/10, Hessian 14/12, Jute 55/4.

Cotton:—Agra United 0/10, Bengal-Nagpur 20, Dunbar 141, Kesharram Cotton 4.

Coal:—Burrakur 20/4, Bokaro Ramgur 16/8, Raneegunge 31/10.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/12, Burma Corp. 10/12, I I Still 6/12, Marshalls 4/4, Imperial Bank 1550, Imperial Cotty. 385, 4 per cent. New Loan 1960-70 88/2.

Remarks:—Jute shares were steady. Government Securities remained quiet. 3½ per cent. Government Paper 77, 5 per cent. Bonds 1945-55 108/4, 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 107/4, 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 102/2, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 109/2. Coals quiet. Cottons steady.

KILACHAND MILLS

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Kilachand Mills, Limited, was held at 55, Apollo Street, Bombay, on Thursday afternoon, Rao Bahadur Kilachand Devchand presiding.

The Chairman submitted the Directors' annual report for the year ended 31st March, 1926, which showed a loss of Rs. 3,03,767-11-3. The result, he said, was due to general trade depression and Mill strike. The loss included Rs. 45,000 paid to Messrs. The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., being the amount of damages in respect of additional power not taken up by the Company.

At the last ordinary General Meeting held on the 19th November, 1925, Messrs. Chandabhai and Jessoobhai and Messrs. C. H Sopariwala and Co. were appointed Joint Auditors to audit the accounts for the year under review. It was latterly pointed out that the appointment of Messrs. C. H. Sopariwala and Co. was not valid in law in view of the provisions of Section 144 of the Indian Companies' Act. The Agents had therefore got the accounts audited by Messrs. Chandabhai and Jassoobhai alone at the remuneration of Rs. 650.

The Mill property consisting of buildings, machinery, stock and stock-in-process were insured against fire for Rs. 39,26,200.

It was resolved to adopt the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1926.

The retiring Directors were re-elected and Messrs. Chandabhai and Jassoobhai were appointed Auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 650.

The following resolution was also passed:—

"That this meeting confirms the Agents' action in getting the accounts of the Company for the last year audited by only Messrs. Chandabhai and Jassoobhai instead of Messrs. Chandabhai and Jassoobhai and Messrs. C. H. Sopariwala and Co. appointed by the last General Meeting held on 19-11-1925."

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair.

CORPORATION OR CIVIC CLUB?

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

It is a painful fact, that in recent days, our City Fathers are at times getting more critical more caustic, more sarcastic, and more dramatic than the occasion demands. On the other hand, they are more generous, more lenient, more yielding on important matters, than circumstances demand. Are not a good many of them, converting the Corporation Hall into a Civic Club? The latest instance in point is the debate on Mr. Hirji Behedin's resolution to buy 150 copies of Prof. Shah's Work on Municipal administration. Prof. Shah is a genius, and any attempt to belittle his production betrays abnormal ignorance and indifference hardly creditable to any Corporation.

After two days' discussion the Calcutta Corporation adopted the Bidyadhari Special Committee report which contains a scheme for the improvement of Calcutta drainage by diverting the Calcutta drainage canal to the Bidyadhari [illegible]

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1926.

VINDICATING ITS RIGHT.

Ever since it declared itself by a specific resolution in favour of the policy of total prohibition the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been trying to secure the right of determining the number and the location of liquor shops within the city. It asked the local Government early this year to consider the propriety of conceding to it this right; in March last it reiterated its demand. The Government's reply to that letter categorically puts the question of such concession beyond the pale of further discussion. The letter was discussed at a recent Corporation meeting, when Mr. Nariman pointed out that the only self-respecting course for the Corporation in the face of such refusal was to ask its members on the Excise Advisory Committee to withdraw. The Corporation did not like to take this extreme step, and agreed to the amendment of Mr. Boman Behram that "it should bring pressure on Government to accept its views" and that the matter should be referred to the Advisory Committee with a request to report what steps they proposed to take on the question in view of Government's unsatisfactory reply.

It is a pity there are members of the Corporation who still cherish the fond delusion that "pressure" exercised in the form of writing letters of protest will secure to the Corporation a right which it ought to possess. Rao Bahadur Pai, who as a "Constitutionalist" ought to know the value of "pressure," himself declared the futility of all protests made at public meetings and of the petitions sent to the Minister of Excise. The shabby treatment always meted out by Government to the Advisory Committee was exposed during the discussion, and its nature is such that no self-respecting man ought to agree to serve on that body. The Government consistently ignore the Committee and their letter to the Corporation shows that they ignore the Corporation. What the Corporation ought to do is to take the concrete step of withdrawing its representatives from the Advisory Committee, and join issue with the Government on the question of local option.

It should be the endeavour of every candidate at the ensuing legislative elections to make prohibition an important item in his election manifesto. Every constituency in the Presidency must see to it that it supports only those candidates who agree to take a pledge that they will, if elected, insist on prohibition coming into force within a specified period of time, the shorter the period the better, whatever the cost to the public exchequer in enforcing it and in meeting the loss in excise revenues. It is only the creation of such a mentality all over the Presidency which will help local bodies in their struggle with Government to be allowed to enforce local option within their jurisdiction. Hitherto the attitude of Government has been merely to do lip-service to the cause of prohibition. The only concrete step they have taken is to appoint a Committee to consider the question of loss of revenue from excise if prohibition is to be enforced. To a correspondent of a contemporary the Minister of Excise has explained his views regarding Government's policy in this matter. "I toil" he says, "like the weary labourer in building up the edifice of temperance and prohibition". But his labours so far have been confined to appointing a Committee and to asking the people of this Presidency to make good the loss of revenue. That the revenue from excise is tainted money, that the State has no business to threaten the people that if they do not make good the loss this immoral means of obtaining revenue out of vice will continue to remain available to Government, does not appeal at all to the officialdom from whose brief the Minister speaks. How appalling is the drink evil can be gauged from the figures the Minister, of Excise himself gives. During the years 1910-11 to 1920-21 the consumption of liquor in the Presidency was over 26 lakhs of gallons. What are the methods the Government employ to check the increase in consumption? They have their system of rationing about the "moral influence" of which the Minister waxes eloquent, they have their high still-head duty and their auctioning system. "These are methods", the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi says, "which Government are employing with the purest intention of waning the public, and especially that portion of it which is soaked in drink from cradle to grave, away from drink". The intention may be pure, but the methods employed by Government have totally failed in "weaning the public away from drink". They have only succeeded in securing to the State a steady rise in the revenue from drink, which in this Presidency in one notorious year exceeded the revenue from land. Let the Government of Bombay press the Government of India for their legitimate share of the revenue from the Customs and Income-tax; let them seek avenues of retrenchment in their own bloated expenditure instead of indulging in the effrontery of asking the already overtaxed people of this Presidency to be willing to make good the loss from the Excise revenues if they want prohibition. Meanwhile it is folly on their part to refuse to local bodies the right of having local option.

ADMINISTRATION OF ADEN.

Ever since the close of the War there has been many a secret effort in official circles both in India and in Britain to transfer the administration of Aden to the Colonial Office in London. The uncertainty of the position led the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna in 1921 to move in the Council of State a resolution, which was finally adopted, to the effect that the project should be abandoned. Government then promised to regard the resolution as reflecting the sense of the country and to pay due regard to it. But the country does not know yet what their final decision is in the matter. The secrecy enveloping the project is as deplorable as the project itself, and both are characteristic of the ways of the Government. Aden was nearly a barren rock in 1839 when it was captured. It had been colonised by Indians before, and after its capture Indians went there in larger numbers at the request of the British Government. India has since spent crores over the settlement. Indians, who now number about 10,000 in a population of 56,000 and are next in strength only to the native Arab and Jew population, largely control the local trade which is worth about 18 crores. And now comes the attempt to filch the settlement from India.

In whose interests is the transfer to be made? Not of the Indian settlers in Aden; for they have registered a strong protest against the transfer and have been fully supported by many commercial and political associations in this country. Nor of the Arab and Jew residents who form the bulk of the population; for they have held a number of meetings to protest against the change of administration and have fully supported the views of their Indian comrades. Neither the Indians nor the Arabs are unaware of the plight of the coloured population in the Colonies. Even the Government of Bombay, actually administering Aden, were hostile to the scheme in 1921; we do not know if they have changed their mind since. No case has been made out for the transfer. It has been said, indeed, that Aden is no part of Indian soil and that it is 1,600 miles from India. If distance is a decisive argument, it is hardly improved by the transfer to the Colonial Office which is 4,500 miles from Aden. It is also suggested that Aden is of great strategic value and may need to be strengthened in the interests of other parts of the Empire besides India. If so, as was remarked by Mr. Sethna in 1921, let Government get contributions from the different parts of the Empire which it is also expected to protect. But what is the actual plan? While the plea is made out in favour of the proposed transfer that Aden is a costly possession for India, Mr. Winston Churchill said in the House of Commons that, whilst he thanked the India Office for their generosity in regard to the transfer of Aden, he would in the interests of the British tax-payer only agree to take over Aden if India contributed towards the cost of the maintenance of the fortress. It is once again the policy of "heads I win, tails you lose." It was not without reason that so friendly a critic of Government as Sir. Dinshaw Wacha said, "there never was a more inequitable and unfair proposal made to transfer Aden from the Government of India. It is in short a scandal." India, of course, does not want Aden if the people who inhabit it are given full self-government.

COLOUR BAR IN INDIA.

Some people have big notions about British Army Officers whom they regard as supermen specially fitted to protect Indians with their superior might. There are British critics, however, who are more discriminating. In the current number of the "Modern Review" Dr. J. N. Gupta, quotes the opinions of some of them. Lord Robert says: "Whether it is inherent in the British character or whether it is owing to something faulty in the training of our officers, I cannot say, but the fact remains that surprisingly few of them are capable of acting on their own initiative." Major-General Sir H. E. Colville goes further and remarks: "The Army, in short, in England, unlike the armies of other countries is largely a refuge for indolent, easy going, well-to-do youth who want a soft place, who enter the army for social reasons." Lord Woolsley put it bluntly when he said: "If a man has two sons, stupid Jack and very clever Thomas, Jack is sent to the Army but Thomas into one of the professions." These opinions, however, do not prevent Jack from getting a high salary in India much higher than his Indian comrade in arms. On the battlefield, indeed they have both common risks, but the moment they are back to India maimed and mutilated, the brand of inferior status is again upon the Indian even in medical treatment. In the article referred to above Dr. Gupta gives some striking figures. It appears from them that in the hospitals for British troops about twice as large a staff is maintained as in those for Indian troops. The former are provided with 75 ward servants and nine nursing sisters but the latter with only 30 ward servants and no nursing sisters. In fact in almost every service in the hospital an invidious difference is maintained between the Indians and the British. Is this British comradeship and British justice?

Notes of the Day.

A Watching Brief.

If there arise possibilities of settlement of the coal strike it will not be due to the efforts of the Baldwin Government. It will be due to the urgent need the dignitaries of the Church in England feel of the early solution of the quarrel between mineowners and the miners. The Bishop's proposals now hold the field and much depends upon the miners' ballot regarding their acceptance. As to the Baldwin Government theirs is a watching brief, and a brief undertaken on behalf of the employers. Asked by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald before Parliament adjourned on Wednesday what they proposed to do, the Secretary for Mines replied that "no settlement could come which did not face the economic facts," a platitude the reiteration of which was totally superfluous. He added that it was for the coal owners and the miners to negotiate and that no one could do it for them. The duty of the Government was, in his opinion, "to do everything to make that possible." Unfortunately, they have as yet done nothing in the direction of bringing the two parties together.

Light Opera in Goa.

The habit of indulging in musical comedy revolutions of which they seem to be very fond in Lisbon has now spread to Goa. Portugal is accustomed to these light opera experiments but there is no doubt she will regard with no little apprehension their repetition in her Indian colonies. In Goa a group of officers from the Portuguese Army are dissatisfied with a decree of the Colonial Minister in Lisbon under which military pensions have been consciderably reduced. They expect the acting Governor in Goa, Commodore Moraes, to suspend the execution of the order. How he could have done so without having brought upon him the severe displeasure of the Lisbon authorities is a matter about which the officers were evidently not concerned. On the 2nd instant three of them arrest him and intern him and one of them assumes the Governorship. The Lisbon Government refuses to recognise the new Governor. The old Governor is back again and the three officers are to be shipped to Lisbon. A very entertaining matinee of a revolutio"

A Preposterous Arrangement.

The Government of Bombay have adopted an extraordinarily crude method of indicating that they are aware of the public dissatisfaction with their lack of interest in developing the industries of this Presidency. They announce the appointment of a Committee under the Chairmanship of a junior member of the Indian Civil Service with whom are to collaborate the representatives of the Mill-Owners' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Chamber of Commerce and four M.L.C.'s. How men like Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji or Sir N. N. Wadia, any one of whom should have been appointed Chairman of the Committee, have condescended to serve under an official Chairman of no particular experience or qualifications for his job is a mystery. Mr. Lalji Naranji, at least, who shows occasional spurts of independence of outlook, should refuse co-operation with a Committee whose articles of reference are as unsatisfactory as is the selection of a Chairman for it. Is the Committee to find out whether the Industries Department should be continued on its present scale or to consider whether State-aid to industries is desirable? The question of State aid appears to have been added as an after-thought, the real issue being to report on "the qualification and pay of the future personnel of the department, including the appointment of a Director."

Tilak Vidyapith.

An appeal has been sent out by the Chancellor and the Vice Chancellor of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith and by Mr. N.C. Kelkar, the President of the Rashtriya Shikshana Mandal of Poona, for help to the Vidyapith. The Vidyapith has under it a College giving instruction in Literature, Ayurveda, Commerce and Engineering and fifteen schools, the total number of students in all the institutions being no less than 1,200. The Vidyapith is conducted wholly on national lines and is entirely under national control. Considering the odds that institutions like this have had to face, the progress the Vidyapith has maintained is creditable and speaks much for the tenacity of Maharashtra for a cause which it appreciates. Lokamanya Tilak began life as an educationist and fought all his life long for national education, and it was but natural that one of the memorials to him at Poona should take the shape of a national University. We trust Maharashtra will stand by it in every way.

Penny Wise.

An old English adage declares that a pennywise and pound foolish policy will never pay in the long run. But in India it does—to the people who get the pounds, who are generally birds of passage in this country. When it is a question of the Lee Loot the pounds flow in squeezed out of the Indian tax-payer. When it is a question of doing justice to the peons in Government employ our guardians of the State finances are in ultra-cautious mood and employ language in reply to such demands which by its very ponderousness should convince every loyalist in this Presidency from what a calamity the Government are saving the public treasury by not allowing further pennies to the peons! Here is Sir Chunilal Mehta gravely telling Mr. Bole in the Council that "orders consolidating the temporary and provisional allowances of the menials in Government service in the City of Bombay with their substantive pay have already been issued." The peons must breathe a sigh of happy content. But alas! no. The Finance Member hastens to add "the question of further revising their pay is postponed pending"—pending many matters. It is the usual story. To those that have shall be given; to those that have not, nothing can be given

Light from Egypt.

Miss Zakiya Sulaiman, an Egyptian educationist, who is now touring India to study the social and educational conditions here, gave some interesting information about Egypt in an interview to a representative of the "Leader." She said that her country had recently made great progress in education and that now the Government provides free elementary education to the people throughout Egypt, to boys and girls alike. The "purdah," an exotic in the country, has completely vanished and Egyptian women, she said, now freely take part in national movements. This should hearten the reformers in India striving to free women from their enforced seclusion. Miss Sulaiman pointed out with legitimate pride how in Egypt "during the national upheaval the Muslims and Christians worked under the same flag of 'Cross and Crescent'—an emblem of unity and signifying 'Egypt first and religion next.'" Can we not do likewise under the Swaraj Flag?

A Model Maternity Home.

Efficient and easily accessible Maternity Homes are rare even in cities, they are rarer in the districts though the need there is greater. One good District Home is the Kolaba Maternity Home of Alibag. This was started only a year ago but it promises to develop soon into a complete Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre for the whole district. Its record of work in the first year is creditable and shows what good organisation can do. One of its best features is the arrangement made to send out a travelling medical relief party to carry on health propaganda. During the last year the party visited 32 towns and villages, treated 1,177 patients and delivered 93 lectures. The Home is, moreover, imparting practical midwife's training to women who later could be posted at taluka towns. It should thus be possible to start, in the course of time, a Welfare Centre in each taluka. It is pleasing to know that much of the organising work is done by a women's institution, the Poona Seva Sadan. The whole district of Kolaba should be proud of this Home and support it in every way.

M. & S.M.R. Timings.

The daily mail train that runs from Hubli to Poona comes invariably crowded at the Londa junction, and passengers coming from Marmagoa and Margao by the mail on their way to Poona and waiting at the Londa junction are hard put to it in finding accommodation in the train that comes from Hubli. The majority of these passengers are always willing to travel by a passenger-train if it can be immediately available, and one such passenger train was actually running until recently from Londa to Poona soon after the mail arrived from Goa and immediately before the arrival of the mail from Hubli. This materially reduced the rush in the mail but this convenient train has now been cancelled and instead a passenger train runs from Londa to Poona an hour or two before the mail from the Goa side reaches Londa. It is difficult to understand why this change in the timings was made. In the interest of the travelling public, the authorities will do well to restore the old timing of the passenger-train.

Anomalies Regarding Fares.

A correspondent complains about the railway fares between Bombay and Margao. For example, if a ticket is purchased from Margao to Bombay, the third class fare is R10, while for a lesser distance from Savardem to Bombay the fare is R10|7. A still greater anomaly is that while for the through ticket from Margao to Bombay the fare is R10, if the passenger takes care to purchase the ticket from Margao to Poona only and then purchase another one from Poona to Bombay, he saves annas 8 in the bargain. This is, of course, due to the fact that since April last the G.I.P. Railway has reduced the fares from Poona to Bombay. Why the benefit of this reduction should not reach the through ticket purchaser is not clear. It is not also known which of the Railways gains the advantage of this anomaly. In any case, the anomaly deserves to be set right as early as possible.

REPLY TO LORD BIRKENHEAD.

INDIAN NATIONALISM UNBROKEN.

In the House of Lords last week Lord Birkenhead made another of his characteristic speeches on India. True to his name, his head is as tough as is the Birch Tree; and his hand wields the birken rod, as His Lordship pleases! But no office, no Government, no country, much less a foreign country five thousand miles away, can be administered by the frequent use of the rod; and the sooner Lord Birkenhead and his colleagues realize that fact, the better for all concerned.

Prove Your Platitudes.

Lord Birkenhead says (1) "That the Government of India have shown readiness to use clemency, where it was safe"! Leave clemency alone! Has the Government done the barest justice to Subash Bose or to his colleagues, or to the Maharaja of Nabha by an open trial? No!

(2) Further, the Secretary of State holds and asserts "that responsible persons in both communities are fostering or not discouraging the present kind of militant religious revivalism"! Well, who are these responsible persons, please? Why does not Government publish their names, or call upon them to stop their activities? In its remissness is not the Government more responsible for the present situation in the country?

(3) Furthermore, his lordship says that "leaders are conniving at the present state of communal relation"!!! Leaders condemn all mischief. If Government know which leaders are responsible, let them have the courage to prosecute them openly.

Drop Cant of Co-operation.

Lord Birkenhead, like his old colleague and friend, Lord Reading, is again and again singing the song of co-operation, and winds up by saying, that "If India would only devote herself to showing her goodwill, she would become a full partner in the British Empire"!

(1) Has not India shown her good-will during the war?

(2) Did she not furnish coal to the British Navy, nay to Australia herself, when the Australian miners went on strike, during the first stages of the War?

(3) Did not India send away all her Army outside India to help Britain and her Allies

(4) Did not India subscribe to the War Loans for use of Great Britain, when Canada, Australia and Africa get Loans for their own countries from Great Britain?

(5) Did not India place at the disposal of Britain and her Allies her men, money, munition and materials during the last War?

(6) Did not the Indian Army save the situation in France, Flanders, Palestine, Iraq and Africa?

(7) And did not India remain absolutely devoted to Britain?

(8) Has any Colony, any Dependency, any Ally shown that goodwill, that grace, that generosity, that chivalry, that sacrifice, which India, poor suffering India, made for the mighty British Empire? No, decidedly no.

(9) And yet how have the British and Indian Governments rewarded, nay recognised the glorious services of India? Say, by the Black Acts; by the Martial Law in the Punjab; by the Jallianwalla Baug Massacre; by the Indemnity Act; by the Reverse Council Lcot; etc; Let Lord Birkenhead better drop the cant of Cooperation as condition precedent for the Statutory Commission.

Leave Vicious Communal Circle.

The Secretary of State admits that proselytising tendencies are growing in both communities during the last three years to increase their strength and numbers; and yet the same Secretary says that he sees no harm in retaining the present communal representation; and begs us to absolve the bureaucracy from all blame in that connection! Inconsistency cannot go any further! The diplomatic bureaucracy in India has created this vicious communal circle; it has maintained it at the cost of India's money and India's honour; and it also brings it forward as a convenient excuse for putting off the day for India's Freedom! How hollow is this whole manoeuvre can be seen and realized by the friendly and peaceful relations that subsist between Hindus and Muslims in Indian States.

If Britain and Birkenhead really mean peace and concord in India, let the Communal Franchise go.

Put Your Own House In Order!

Lord Birkenhead asks us to put our house in order! The house is ours; but the permanent trustees are managing it, say mismanaging it! Give us the power, and we shall set the house in order. Till then, let Birkenhead and his colleagues set their own house, Britain, in order)! The Miners' strike, the Labour demands, the Unemployment, the growing cleavage between the various political parties, the increasing force of socialism in colleges, Association and even Parliament, the growing unrest in Egypt Palestine, Iraq and India, and the fast drifting away of the Colonies from the Motherland—they should seriously ponder over these and see whether the disturbed and disintegrating House of Great Britain is not responsible for the shaky state of the House of India: for is not Britain the self-styled and self made Trustee of India?

Fulfil Your Pledges to India!

Lord Birkenhead asserts, that Britain has fulfilled her pledge to India given in the late Queen's Proclamation!

"In their prosperity will be our strength; in their contentment our security; and in their gratitude our best reward." Talk of prosperity! Why, the works of Dadabhai Naoroji, Romesh Chandar Dutt and K. T.

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WOMEN LEGISLATORS FOR BOMBAY.

DR. PARANJPYE'S BILL PASSES.

MR. DEHLAVI'S OLD WORLD VIEWS.

A GIRL SHY COUNCILLOR.

GOVERNOR PAINTS A ROSY PICTURE.

COUNCIL PROROGUED.

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

To-day being the last day of the present Council the question it was a long one and the President had to ask the Government members not to read them in order to save time but the large numbers of supplementary questions on the Back Bay Scheme and the Hon. Mr Jadhav's notorious letter to the members of the Bombay Corporation fishing for votes in support of his favourite candidate occupied much time. The Hon. Mr. Jadhav had to take shelter in silence when he was plied with vigorous and pointed question and even Sir Chunilal had to fall back on cryptic replies which meant nothing. He had nothing to say against this backdoor influence, which was tried to be used by the Hon. Mr. Jahav. However the castigation he had already received at the hands of the Corporation must have had a chastening effect on his mind.

Mr. S. B. Pradhan elicited from the Government the information that for prosecution of Mr. V. L. Bhave of Thana the Government had employed a special prosecutor at a remuneration of Rs. 2,000.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

The Council was unusually light-hearted to-day and every now and then there were roars of laughter. Was this particularly hilarious mood to-day due to its being the last day in the life of the present Council? The President had to ask the Council once or twice to conduct the debate with its usual dignity and weight Perhaps the President being accustomed to the slight tinge of melancholy which always pervaded the atmosphere in the Council did not like a departure to be made even though it was innocent and that on the last day of the Council. The snub, though not given with any acerbity, was not appropriate for a little good humour in the proceedings of even such a serious body as the Legislative Council lessens the monotony of the whole thing. When Dr. Paranjpye's very important resolution for enfranchising women came up for discussion, unconsciously perhaps, there were a great many humourous sallies from the members and there was almost a tendency on the part of members not to take the resolution very seriously. There were two strong opponents: one was the Minister of Excise and the other the Maulvi, who could always be trusted to oppose every good and liberal cause in the Council. Eventually the resolution was passed in spite of the mock heroics of these gentlemen. The Council then passed the usual resolution of thanks to the President for which he expressed his gratitude.

The Governor then addressed the Council in a rather long speech and he reviewed the events of the past three years in the life of the Council and the Government and complimented the members on the dignity with which they had conducted their deliberations. He then prorogued the Council.

When the Council resumed sitting Mr. Abdulpurker asked for the amount of grants given to historical research societies in Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Jadhav said that it was Rs. 24,600 for two bodies. Sir V. Dabholkar asked whether there were proposals to import toddy into Bombay from Sanjan and other places, whether it was not against Abkari rules to allow fermented toddy to be sold, and the reasons for bringing it from such a distance. The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi said that the proposals were under consideration. The toddy would be fermented but not more so than the toddy from the present sources. It was also proposed to import toddy from Umbergaon where it was now going to waste and used for illicit distillation.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai asked for the fees paid to members of the Board of Film Censors. The Hon. Mr. Hotson answered that a maximum fee of Rs. 20 and a minimum of Rs. 10 was paid for every inspection at the rate of Rs. 2 per 1,000 feet. For attendance at the Committee meetings Rs. 16 were paid to the members.

Mr. Deo asked whether for entertaining sub-divisional Magistrate of Nawapur, while in camp at Visarwadi Rs. 300 had to be collected by the villagers to which the Hon. Mr. Hotson answered that the Collectors were asked to pay special attention in the matter of exaction of petty services in some form or another by officers and that special orders had been given prohibiting them from being entertained at the cost of the villages. In this case it was not a fact.

Mr. Kambli asked for the amount spent on the Back Bay Reclamation up to the end of March, 1926, and on the Suburban Development. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir answered that Rs. 5,74,87,379 and Rs. 2,55,18,348, but they were not final. Mr. Kambli asked for the monthly establishment cost of the Reclamation Scheme and other Development Schemes. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir answered that Rs. 61,000 and Rs. 34,000.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji asked whether Sir George Buchanan's firm's name was struck off the roll of engineers and whether it was due to the firm's dealings at Karachi. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir answered that the Government had no information. Mr. Husseinbhoy asked whether one Damodar Shet was given Development contracts the amount of the same and for his capacity and credentials. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir answered that the value was about Rs. 9 lakhs and he was strongly recommended by the Agent, E. B. S. Railway. To a supplementary question of Mr. G. B. Pradhan Mr. Cowasji answered that he had made enquiries and found that Shet was sentenced to imprisonment before coming here and was given no more work now.

Mr. Lalji Naranji asked whether the Western India Match Mfg. Co., a Swedish concern, had been permitted to remove certain soft species of wood from Thana and Kolaba forests, whether the Forest Department had given them this information, whether Indian firms had asked for such information and whether it was given them. The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi answered the Company got the information from the Forest Department and it was given to the Director of Industries for being given to Indian firms. The right of extracting wood from Thana forest would be sold by public auction.

Mr. G. I. Patel asked whether there were any clauses in the contract claiming damages for difference in the output of dredgers, etc. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir answered that pending the Committee's report the Government were not willing to furnish such information.

MR. JADHAV'S NOTORIOUS LETTER.

Mr. Patel drew the Government's attention to the Hon. Mr. Jadhav's facsimile letter in the "Chronicle" and asked for the number of similar letters addressed and referred to the debate in the Corporation.

Sir Chunilal answered about five letters were addressed and no copies were addressed and they did not propose taking any action in the matter.

Dr. Velkar asked for the number of letters addressed.

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav: "I don't remember since I have kept no copies of these letters."

Dr. Velkar: "I want to know from the Government whether they are going to take any action since the Corporation has passed a resolution in this matter.

Sir Chunilal Mehta: "The answer is already given."

Dr. Velkar: "May I ask the Government whether they encourage such action on the part of their officers to interfere in the presidential elections?"

Sir Chunilal: "It was for the members themselves to answer such question."

Sir V. Dabholkar: "Was not this interference against the Government rules?"

Sir Chunilal: "The answer is in the negative."

Mr. Husseinbhoy: "Does not the Corporation detest any undue influence when making elections of presidents?"

Sir Chunilal: "Will he define undue influence?"

Mr. Husseinbhoy: "A letter from an official."

Sir Chunilal: "Is the Minister an official?" (Government benches cry no, no.)

Mr. Nicklejay giving his personal explanation said he had received no such letter from the Minister.

The discussion on Mr. Bole's resolution was then taken up. Mr. Bole had moved asking the Government not to give grants to local bodies which refused to give effect to the Council resolution for allowing depressed classes to use wells tanks, dharamsala, etc.

DR. PARANJPYE'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Paranjpye moved an amendment for reducing discretionary grants to these bodies. He said if the power asked for, in the resolution were given to the Government, local boards and municipalities would be under the thumb of the Government and that should not be allowed.

Sir Chunilal speaking for the Government said they were entirely in the hands of Council and would do as the Council wanted them to do.

Mr. R. S. Niklejay said depressed classes were treated worse than animals and they were not allowed the use of drinking water wells in hot season.

SIR GULAMHUSSEIN'S STRAIGHT TALK.

Sir Gulamhussein Hidyatullah said there were no discretionary grants to municipalities and it was difficult to catch them. The resolution would be an instrument for punishments to local bodies and if the Coun-

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ROBBING THE COUNTRY.

TYPICAL OF BRITISH POLICY.

MR. LALJI NARANJI ON CURRENCY REPORT.

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, August 6.

Mr. Lalji Naranji asked by a representative of the "Chronicle", to give his opinion on the Currency Commission's Report said it was typical of British policy towards India, that of subordinating India's financial interests to those of Great Britain, whereby was maintained Britain's rule over India for either just or unjust economic gains.

IN WHOSE INTERESTS?

The ratio of such gains being in the ratio of 80 to 20 per cent. For the sake of 80 per cent. gain to Great Britain they were allowing 20 per cent. spoils to be shared by other countries for whom so much sympathy had been expressed in the Report of the Commission which was appointed to consider the interests of India alone. The rate of 1s. 6d. had been fixed by the authorities after full consideration of the Report. But says the press cimmunique "the rate required temporary authhrity to be given to the Government of India to take steps to maintain the parity". The rate of 1s. 4d. remained steady for 20 years without any such powers of statutory form. That meant the unnatural rate was to be maintained by arbitrary and artificial means.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS VINDICATED.

The Report was not at all a surprise, and Sir Purshottamdas had justified his acceptance of the seat in the "pocket" Commission by writing a strong minute of dissent and pleading India's cause against a combination of *Jolsukum* Indians, who but for Sir Purshottamdas would have enabled the Government of India to present a unanimous report.

ROBBERY—PURE AND SIMPLE.

It was stated in the Report that the question was not readily intelligible to the uninstructed public. But who made the system, far from simple and intelligible, and why? The Government had deliberately made the whole subject complicated, so that the public might not find out how they were robbing the real cultivators and producers in the country and also the industrialists and capitalists who were giving employment to millions of labourers. The cultivators were losing to the extent of 50 crores of rupees. And besides this there was a great deal of invisible loss.

CENTRAL BANK NOT WANTED.

The decision of the Commission would make India a great field for foreign exploitation to the detriment of her sons. He condemned the idea of a Central Bank as the Imperial Bank was there already.

INDIA'S INTERESTS SACRIFICED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Interviewed by a Free Press representative on the Currency Commission Report Mr. D. P. Khaitan, M.L.C., expressed the following views:—

"The most disappointing feature of the report is the recommendation to stabilise the rate of exchange at one shilling six pence. This recommendation is made against the unanimous Indian opinion asking for stabiiisation at one shilling four pence. Nobody who is acquainted with the real conditions prevailing in the country can accept the Commission's statement that at the present rate of exchange of about 1s. 6d., prices in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large and any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment and involve widespread economic disturbances. Depression in trade and industries due to one shilling six pence exchange has already commenced to make itself felt. The suffering that has yet been witnessed is only beginning and unless the Legislatures of India can make Government revert to one shilling four pence exchange, India will have to pass a period of great misery. It is very unfortunate that the Commission was guided in its recommendation more by the effect that might be produced in other countries than on the necessities and benefit to India. (Free Press.)

DETRIMENTAL TO INDIAN INTERESTS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, said: "The Commission has admitted that the present system is defective and does not command the confidence of the public As regards the method by which they seek to remedy defects. I do not think that the proposal to establish gold bullion standard goes far enough. I am strongly of opinion that a gold standard proper should be established in India at the earliest possible moment. If the gold bullion standard be regarded as a half-way house, I am prepared to give it a trial. I do not object to the formation of the Reserved Bank, but I think it would be better to convert the existing Imperial Bank into a State Bank.

As regards the stabilisation at the rate of one shilling six pence, I consider the proposal as detrimental to the interests of India. It will handicap Indian industries as against foreign manufacturers and so long as the necessary adjustments do not take place, Indian interests will suffer. In my opinion, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas is right in holding that tampering with the standard of value is bound to have serious political effects in India and to cause dis-

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OUT TO DEFY.

MALAVIYAJI ON WAY TO CALCUTTA.

HIS WIRE TO MR. CHAKRAVARTI

CALCUTTA, August 6.

The news of Pandit Malaviya's decision to visit Calcutta in spite of the ban has created a stir in political circles and public interest has also been deeply roused. Mr. D. P. Khaitan interviewed a high official of the Bengal Government this morning in this connection, and it is understood that Pandit Malaviya's reply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate was discussed. Mr. Khaitan will proceed to Burdwan to-night to meet the Punjab Mail there by which the Pandit is expected to travel. The Associated Press authoritatively understands that there is no foundation for the persistent rumour current in the city since the ban on Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje was known that Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. Jayakar will also be forbidden to enter Calcutta on the occasion of their intended visit to the city this month.—A. P.

"GIVE HIM A ROUSING WELCOME."

MR. SEN GUPTA'S CALL TO CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has issued the following appeal in connection with Pandit Malaviya's expected arrival to-morrow morning:—"In defiance of the illegal and arbitrary order of Government Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya is coming to Calcutta to-morrow Saturday morning by the Punjab Mail. This is an occasion when we must all join hands and give this courageous leader a rousing welcome to our city and thereby show our appreciation of the brave stand he has made against the irresponsible bureaucracy. This is not an isolated instance of wrong done to our national cause. We must be prepared for more. I therefore appeal to all countrymen irrespective of the political party or of the religion to which they may belong to consider whether the time has not come to sink all their differences whatever they may be and stand solid and united behind the Indian National Congress and carry out its mandate in its fight with the bureaucracy. The Congress has given us a definite lead by its Cawnpore programme and till this is amended let us all fearlessly carry it out and give the only answer that the Government will understand".—A. P.

IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE!

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya who has decided to defy the "illegal and unjustifiable" order of the Bengal Government putting a ban on his entry into Calcutta. Pandit Malaviya will reach Calcutta to-day.

LEAVES ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, August 6.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left Allahabad this morning by Selldah-Muttra express on his way to Calcutta. He will transact some business at Benares and catch the Punjab Mail this evening.—A. P.

ON WAY TO CALCUTTA.

PATNA, August 6.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya passed Patna this evening by the Punjab Mail on his way to Calcutta. Interviewed by Associated Press he said he had nothing to add to the statement he had made in his letter to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta announcing his intention to defy the order.—A. P.

WIRE TO MR. CHAKRAVARTI

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent the following message to Mr. B. Chakravarti:—"Arriving to-morrow mail. Please see there is no demonstration".—A. P.

DR. MOONJE KEEPS MUM

NAGPUR, August 8.

In connection with the order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting his entry into Calcutta for two

(Continued on next page.)

"ONLY A FRIENDLY ADVICE."

NIZAM AND INDIAN GOVERNMENT

FALSE CANARDS EXPOSED.

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 8.

The Nizam's Government has issued a communique regarding statements made in the press about relations existing between the Nizam's Government and the Government of India.

The Communique runs:—Certain wild and baseless rumours having become current regarding the relations supposed at present to exist between the Government of India and the Nizam's Government, some of which have found expression in the columns of various Indian newspapers, it is considered desirable to contradict these rumours which are without foundation.

The real facts of the case are simply that certain departments of the Nizam's Government being in need of reform and improvement, the Government of India invited the attention of the Nizams Government to the matter and offered their friendly advice. It may be added that the subject has already for some time been receiving the close attention of the Nizam's Government, and necessary steps are under contemplation which will take effect at an early date".—A. P.

ALLEGED POLITICAL PROPAGANDA BY NIZAM

SIR A. RAHIM INTERVIEWED

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

As far as I know, said Sir Abdur Rahamin interviewed by the "Statesman," H. E.H. the Nizam is not connected with any political propaganda on behalf of the Mahomedans either in India or outside. I know that he gives and has been giving for a long time donations to educational and charitable institutions such as the Aligarh University, Islamia, Calcutta, the Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage and similar institutions, but am not aware that he finances or supports in any way the political propaganda. I don't know what information the Government of India has on the point, if it has any, but to the best of my knowledge and from what I know of the Nizam it is extremely unlikely that he would support any political propaganda inside or outside his territory. It is common knowledge that in connexion with the Berar's question he deputed Sir Syed Ali Imam to visit England and it is possible that the latter tried to interest influential men there to help His Exalted Highness in order to further his claim. I have also seen reports in newspapers that the Nizam gave financial assistance to the ex-Sultan of Turkey, the Khalifa and also that he sent money to the Hedjaz for the restoration of the sacred places that suffered during the fighting there.

COMPLETELY SURPRISED.

I must say that the suggestion in the newspapers that his Exalted Highness has in any way been supporting any political movement has taken me completely by surprise. I also know it to be a fact that extremist Mahratta politicians have been striving for sometime particularly during the Non-co-operation campaign to create trouble in Hyderabad. In my opinion it is to the credit of the Ruler of Hyderabad that he has been able so long to prevent these men from carrying out their designs within his territory. They are active, however, and I should not be surprised if the more serious allegations or at least some of them are the outcome of their machinations.

The statements that have appeared in the Press have not so far received official confirmation from Simla or elsewhere and it is possible that they have been exaggerated. Therefore, until the Government sees fit to make a declaration, as presumably it will, the allegations should be received with the utmost reserve. At all events the Moslems of India will watch the trend of developments with the keenest anxiety.

FRANCO-GERMAN RAPPROCHEMENT

COMMERCIAL TREATY SIGNED

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Paris.—Two Franco-German agreements have been signed. First is provisional commercial treaty and second governing Customs Regime in Saar aims at the stimulation of trade. The newspapers regard these agreements as great step towards Franco-German rapprochement.—Reuter's Special.

SUGAR CANE FIRE

12 AFRICANS BURNED TO DEATH

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Durban.—One of the most disastrous sugar-cane fires in history of Natal has destroyed five hundred acres of sugar-cane along Illove river. Fire spread for five miles along coast to Durban. It is believed that at least twelve natives have been burned to death. Three Europeans were trapped in blazing fields, but two escaped miraculously by lying down and allowing flames to pass over them. Third was able to get out of path of fire.—Reuter's Special.

FRANC'S UPWARD PROGRESS

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Rapid progress in French financial measures is reflected in the improvement of the franc which opened to-day at 164.50.—Reuter's Special.

MRS. NAIDU OPTIMISTIC.

COMMUNAL TENSION—ONLY SKIN DEEP.

HER "HOME-COMING."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has returned to Bombay after her tour in Bengal. For the past three months she has been continuously moving from one centre of disturbance to another visiting far corders of the province sometimes immediately in the wake of riots—or hooliganism, as she chooses to describe them. Wherever she went she was told by the sufferers that Hindu and Muslim neighbours who had been living in friendliness and peace but a few hours before wwere inflamed, invariably by outsiders, into fanatics thirsting for destruction and vandalism. Again and again when the mad fit was past Mussalmans had given shelter to Hindus and Hindus had given shelter to Mussalmans. Speaking from her intimate personal experience she is emphatic that the disease is not at all deep-seated and that there is a genuine and passionate desire for peace and harmony which found eloquent expression in the hundreds of addresses presented to her by all classes and grades of people.

NOT AN INTER-COMMUNAL RIOT.

Can the riots in Bengal be described as inter-communal? was the first question put to her by an Associated Press representative who met her to-day.

"No", replied Mrs. Naidu, "It was not a genuinely inter-communal riot, nor was it religious, nor even indigenous. Though the initial incient which seemed to act as a signal for widespread outburst might lend colour to the theory that it was, it soon degenerated into a shameful and prolonged orgy of guerilla warfare, chiefly between hooligans of non-Bengalee extraction on both sides. The line of demarcation between the offensive and the defensive speedily ceased to exist."

How far are the educated classes behind the riots? was the next question.

"It would be wrong to say that the educated classes were behind the riots, but I have no hesitation in saying that certain groups of educated people with interests and ambitions of their own to serve have certainly been exploiting the riots and their aftermath as political weapons to their own advantage.

"How far can the Government be held responsible?"

REFORMS—THE ROOT CAUSE

"I am not in a position to judge whether the Government is in any way directly responsible, but their whole policy since the Reforms of 1919 has been conductive to creating and fostering a feeling of sharp and bitter distrust and division between Hindus and Mussalmans."

"Did the Government take effective measures to check the riots as soon as they broke out"

"No. In my opinion Government did not take adequate steps to reach the real root-cause of these communal troubles nor to punish those who, if they did not actually instigate the riots, have certainly utilised them for accentuating inter-communal feuds, largely, I believe, for electioneering purposes."

"Is it true to say, as Lord Oliveir said in his letter to the London "Times", that Government were taking sides with the Mussalmans 'as a makeweight against Hindu nationalism'?"

"In my opinion Government is playing off one party against the other to its own advantage and to the obvious detriment of both the communities, as has been abundantly manifested since the riots."

"Yes. There is a genuine anxiety and desire on the part of the great bulk of the people whose normal life has been disrupted by these purely adventitious and lamentable disturbances to find a permanent safeguard against a recrudescence of inter-communal hostilities. After travelling throughout the length and breadth of Bengal and meeting thousands of Hindus and Mussalmans of all classes in towns and villages. I can state without fear of contradiction that there is no real or deep-rooted quarrel between Hindus and Mussalmans of Bengal that cannot be adjuste by a frank, sane, courageous and sincere attitude on the part of the leaders determined to restore harmony and recognise and respect one antoher social and religious rights as well as their common duties of citizenship. The response to my appeal which I have met with throughout my tour is a spontaneous public testimony to the real desire and need of the people for peace."

"Is the Indian National Union recently inaugurated likely to be helpful in restoring peace?"

Certainly. Some of us have been shaping this idea for the past two years. I believe that the only remedy for this dangerous and degrading disease of sectarianism which is destroying the vitals of our public life is a broad, bold and just national outlook which is the essential condition of this movement. It will be the acid test of true patriotism and will soon prove who are the men in all communities who place the interests of the Indian nation above the chiefest good or gain or their respective communities or themselves."

The last question related to Bengal Government's ban on Pandit Malaviya and Dr. B. S. Moonje.

"As far as my knowledge goes," Mrs. Naidu replied "there is nothing about Pandit Malaviya's utterances on Bengal to justify Government's order, and I think he is perfectly right in challenging it on that score."—A. P

MESSRS JAYAKAR AND KELKAR'S VISIT TO BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, August 4.

The Free Press of India learns that the visit of Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar to Bengal is being delayed due to serious illness of Mr. Kelkar's mother.—Free Press.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S RIGHTS.

MR. DAUD ON GENEVA CONFERENCE.

"SOUND ORGANISATION—ONLY WAY TO SUCCESS."

SIR A. FROOM'S STATUS.

Mr. Mahomed Daud, member of the Bengal Legislative Council—representing Labour—who had gone to attend the ninth sessions of the International Labour Conference at Geneva as a delegate of the Indian Trade Union Congress, arrived at Bombay by the s.s. "Razmak" on Friday morning and was given a rousing reception at the Mole Station by a large crowd of seamen. Messrs. R. R. Bakhale, of the Trade Union Congress and Mr. Athaide, president of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, were prominent among those present.

Mr. Daud, interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" said that the delegates of the seamen of different nations of the world had been very sympathetic all the time towards the much depressed condition of Indian seamen. They (the delegates) had made it felt in the Conference that the conditions of Indian seamen should be improved not only in their own interests but even in the interests of European seamen. They had also suggested at the Conference that the International Labour Office should keep a watchful eye on the development of the condition of seamen in India. They had also honoured the workers of India by electing him as a member of the Subjects Committee and also on the Committee for the general inspection of seamen's conditions of general work and another Committee on international codification of seamen's articles of agreement.

SEAMEN EXPLOITED BY EMPLOYERS.

During the course of the sessions of the Conference, Mr. Daud had discussed the report of the Director of the International Labour Office and had pointed out that Indian seamen were exploited in all possible ways by the employers, in the matter of their wages as well as working hours. Whereas ordinary European seamen got £10 a month, Indian seamen got only £2 per month. The European seamen got overtime wages, while Indian seamen did not know what overtime was.

The Conference had at the last sessions decided to hold a special Maritime Conference of the delegates of the seamen of the world in 1928 to consider the working time of seamen; and Mr. Daud believed that his point would be considered.

IMPORTANT CONVENTIONS.

Speaking regarding the advantages to the seamen of India by their representative's attending the International Conference, Mr. Daud said that by a convention of the Conference the officials of the Seamen's Trade Union would be permitted to examine the articles of employment before they were signed. Another convention empowered the Indian seamen to complain to the shipping Inspector for an inspection into any legitimate grievance of theirs. "But," said Mr. Daud, "these conventions will have to be approved by the Legislative Assembly; and I do sincerely hope that the members of that legislature will accept them."

SIR A. FROOM'S POSITION.

Referring to the selection of Sir Arthur Froom as a representative of the shipping employers, Mr. Daud said that the Government of India should not overlook the representation of Indian Employers Organization under article 389 of the Peace Treaty, in view of the fact that the majority of employers were Indians; besides the Indian capital was greater than the capital of Europeans. He suggested that either the European and Indian employers should arrive at a common understanding regarding the selection of the delegate to such conferences or the Government of India should set up a system of alternate representations.

Mr. Daud who was very anxious to meet the seamen of Bombay, said he could not do so as he had to leave Bombay all of a sudden because of the sad news of his father's death received by him only on his landing at Bombay. He left by the Calcutta Mail cancelling all his appointments including a public meeting of seamen which he was to address on Monday evening.

NEED FOR ORGANISATION.

To the seamen of India, Mr. Daud advised to organise themselves into unions as that was the only weapon left to them to combat the exploitation of employers. By forming into unions they could get the assistance of their European comrades in bettering their conditions. Mr. Daud also suggested that if the recommendations of Mercantile Marine Committee were enforced in India, the condition of Indian seamen would much improve. The Seamen's Union in Bombay should, Mr. Daud said, organise the firemen and sailors. The All-India Trade Union Congress should also take up the matter and organise the seamen in Madras and Rangoon. They would thereby strengthen the condition of Indian seamen and also fecilitate the desire of establishing India's National Mercantile Marine. "Sound organization," concluded Mr. Daud, "is the only way for the seamen, to success."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qadir who has been nominated delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations left Lahore on Wednesday night for Bombay "en route" for Geneva. Mr. Sleem well-known tennis international accompanies him as his Private Secretary.

The Governor of Bombay dined with Lt: Colonel Sykes and Officers of the Field Brigade, R. A., Kirkee on Wednesday the 4th August.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will arrive at Hyderabad (Deccan) on the 15th August in connection with his professional engagements. He will be on a short visit to Bombay and Poona at the end of the

ROBBING THE COUNTRY,

(Continued from page 9.)

trust in its currency system in the financial administration of the country.—Free Press.

"RETROGRADE AND REACTIONARY"

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

Indian circles regard the Currency Commission Report as a disappointing document. Most of the main recommendations are considered retrograde and reactionary. Fixing of the new ratio is objected to as distinctly against Indian interests, while the proposal to raise an institution parallel to the Imperial Bank on the lines indicated is discounted as impracticable. Much resentment is felt against the discourteous references made by the Commissioners in the main report to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas's minute of dissent.—Free Press.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hasten to correct a misrepresentation of my views as reported in your issue of the 6th instant.

I am alleged to have said "The Government could have put up a dummy in place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakhrdas just as they secured other Indians pliable to their views".

What I actually said in criticism of the "Chronicle's", in my opinion, ill-advised attempt to persuade Sir Purshotamdas to resign from the Commission, was that by his presence we have got the advantage of an illuminating exposition of the views of the opponents of the 1/6 exchange which would not have been the case if his place had been filled by one in sympathy with the Government views.

I have never and do not for a moment consider that the eminent Indian gentlemen on the Commission would in any way subscribe to views and opinions which they did not honestly agree with and, knowing as I do some of them personally and all by reputation, I strongly resent any imputation that they have merely been dummies on the Commission.

That, however, does not detract one whit from the advantages to the public of having both sides of the question put before them.

I trust, therefore, you will afford this letter of mine as much publicity as the report of the interview in justice both to the Indian Members of the Commission and to myself.—Yours, etc.,

VICTOR SASSOON.

August 6.

EFFECT OF CURRENCY REPORT.

FALL IN NEW YORK SILVER PRICES

LONDON, Aug. 6.

New York.—The sharpest break in silver prices for over two years has occurred following the publication of the Report of the Indian Currency Commission, metal dropping five eighths of cent to 82 3/4 cents per ounce. Selling is prompted by the fears that four hundred million ounces held in reserve by the Indian Government may be thrown on the market if the Gold Standard is adopted. News has also affected the foreign exchange market, Chinese silver currencies dropping to the previous low record.—Reuter.

NEW CURRENCY BILL

TO BE INTRODUCED IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Sir Basil Blackett's Currency Bill is being published to-morrow. It will be introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 18th instant and considered on 23rd when the motion for its final passage will also be made. It is proposed that the Bill when enacted shall come into force from 1st November 1926.

The object of the Bill in the statement attached to it is explained to be "to give effect to those recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance which relate to the immediate stabilisation of the rupee in relation to gold and to the interim measures required during the transition period pending the bringing into operation of their proposals for transfer a Reserve Bank of India of the control of note issue and other functions at present performed by the Secretary of State and by the Government of India.

SWARAJISTS TO KEEP IN READINESS.

MAY BE ALLOWED TO ATTEND

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, has sent the following to the Associated Press:—

In consequence of the action which is proposed to be taken immediately by Government on the Currency Commission Report published on Wednesday last and the introduction of urgent legislation, a Special Committee of the Cawnpore Congress has been moved regarding the grant of permission to the Swarajist members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State to attend the forthcoming session for the currency debate only. Swarajist members of both the Chambers of the Indian Legislature are therefore informed that they may have to start the said debate if the Special Committee decides to accord permission to do so. They are therefore to keep themselves in readiness to start for Simla if neces-

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

TRUTH ABOUT JAPANESE COMPETITION.

"PUT YOUR HOUSE IN ORDER."

MR. T. TAMAGAKI'S ADVICE TO BOMBAY MILLOWNERS.

In view of the constant complaints made by Bombay Millowners regarding the alleged unfair competition of the Japanese mills, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed Mr. T. Tamagaki, the Agent in Bombay of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, to ascertain how far these complaints were justified and the true condition of the Japanese textile industry.

Mr. Tamagaki said that he had read with interest the series of articles by "Black-sheep" that had appeared in the "Chronicle" on the subject of corruption in Bombay mills.

It seemed to him that the Bombay mills suffered more from internal competition especially from Indian states where no factory acts exist than from Japanese competition. If the Bombay mills could check corruption and other malpractices and improve their management, they could successfully compete with foreign mills, because India has the natural advantages of raw cotton and a great home market.

Mr. Tamagaki then dealt with the specific complaints of the Bombay millowners, especially those made in their statement to the Tariff Board in connection with their enquiry into the textile conditions. Regarding the millowners' grievance that labour wages were high in Bombay, Mr. Tamagaki said that comparing with the wages in 1910, there was an increase of 100 p.c. at present. But in Japan, since 1914 the wages of male labourers had increased by 316 p.c., and those of the females by 383 p.c. in the spinning department; while the increase in the weaving department was 284 p.c. and 324 p.c. respectively. Thus while the wages in India had been only doubled those in Japan had gone up more than three times. Further according to the "Bombay Labour Gazette" of June, 1926, the index number of wholesale prices in Japan had gone up from 100 in 1913 to 194 at the end of last year; while in India the index number has risen from 100 to 155 during the same period i.e., about 1 1/2 times as against double in Japan. The increase in the cost of living in Japan is thus higher than in India. The bank rate of interest in India is 4 p.c. at present, while it is 7-3 p.c. in Japan since April 1925. On account of these factors, the cost of production is certainly higher in Japan than in India. In spite of this, however, Japanese mills are managing well, and have set apart large proportions of their profits to their reserve funds in boom times.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF JAPANESE MILLS.

The Japan Cotton Spinners Association included 51 companies last year, and their financial condition is shown by the following figures:—

Authorised Capital ..	50,55,12,500 Yens.
Paid-up Capital	349,104,817 Yens.
Reserve Fund	218,827,179 Yens.
Debentures and Bonds .	67,615,990 Yens.
Fixed Capital	425,050,550 Yens.
Depreciation Fund for half year, (not included in the above) ..	7,549,353 Yens.
Profit brought over from last year	47,616,352 Yens.
Net profit for the second half of 1925	25,814,587 Yens.
Dividend amount (half year)	28,572,776 Yens
Reserve Fund (not included in above)	5,893,163 Yens.
Profit Carried forward to next year	38,965,000 Yens.

Average dividend against paid up Capital — 16 per cent.

From this percentage of dividend, Indians would consider that all Japanese mills are prosperous. But that is not so. After the boom days, some mills paid no dividends and had go into liquidation. These mills generally paid big dividends during boom time or were newly erected at high cost. In contrast to the condition described above, very few mills in India have more than 1 crore in reserve, and still they put a very small balance of their profits to carry to the next term. If the Indian mills had desired to increase their reserves, they could have done so during the boom period. But instead of doing so, they paid large dividends Without any preparation for the rainy days

In Japan the rate of interest is very high, but as the leading mills have large reserves, they have generally no necessity to borrow money, and are thus independent of the banks. Their large reserves help them also in another way. In Japan 60 days' credit is allowed to the mills by the sellers of raw cotton, but as the millowners have sufficient cash on hand, they pay up the price at once and thereby get a discount on it.

The Bombay millowners, continued Mr Tamagaki, have referred in their statement to the profits of 1922 only, and not to those during the boom period. Even in 1922 several mills did pay good dividends, in some cases as high as 50 per cent. And yet when there was a general strike in 1923, all the mills refused to pay any bonus at all to the workers. In his opinion, those mills that could afford, ought to have paid bonus according to their profits, or to the dividends paid to shareholders. Whether bonus should each mill individually with reference to its own financial position, and should not be decided for all mills by the Millowners' Association. This would result in a disparity of wages between different mills, but that is quite natural and cannot be avoided.

SUBSIDY OR SELF-HELP?

Our representative then referred to the Bombay Millowners' complaint that they suffer in competition with the Japanese mills which get an indirect subsidy by the Japanese Government's policy of helping the export trade. To this, Mr. Tamagaki replied that every Government in the world is doing the same. And has not the Government of India also given an impetus to the export of Indian mill goods by abolishing the Excise duty? In this connection, he referred to a Reuter's telegram from London dated 17th June 1926, which stated that the contract between Manchester and Bradford shippers and the Conference liners with regard to the carriage of piecegoods and yarns to Bombay which is due to terminate on 1st October 1927 would be extended till the end of 1932. This, added Mr. Tamagaki, may be a pure commercial agreement. What have the Bombay Millowners got to say with regard to this? he asked.

But in Japan, said Mr. Tamagaki, the millowners and cotton shippers depend mainly on self-help. Describing some of the ways in which they help themselves, he said that the mills deal directly with the cotton importers as well as the shippers of piecegoods, and there are no middlemen. The millowners also deal directly with merchants, and personally investigate their financial standing.

WORKING HOURS IN JAPAN.

"Why does not the Japanese Government enforce the factory legislation of 1923?" enquried our representative.

In reply Mr. Tamagaki asked a counter question: "Why do not the Bombay Millowners appeal to the Indian Government to enforce the Factory Act in the Native States?" The revised factory Act of Japan, he said, was passed in 1923. But in the same year there was a terrible earthquake which destroyed large numbers of spindles. In consequence of the disaster, unemployment had increased and the cost of production went up considerably, and the consumers were hard hit by the high cost of living. Owing to these circumstances, the enforcement of the revised factory act has been delayed. In July 1923, before the earthquake, the Japanese Millowners' Association desired to curtail production by reducing the working hours to 10 hours a day on account of the prevailing trade depression, and also as a preparation for the revised Factory Act which was to come into force in future. But the public opinion did not allow such curtailment of production, because it would raise the prices and the consumers would suffer. Still, however, almost all the Japanese mills have been working 10 hours a day by mutual understanding among themselves ("a gentleman's agreement" as it is called there), though the Association made no decision to reduce the hours

The Indian mills are too much concentrated in a small area like Bombay, because the original purpose of erecting these mills was the exportation of cotton yarn to foreign countries, without thinking of the world conditions of trade which are changing day by day, and not chiefly to meet the requirements of the Indian people. If some of these mills had been erected in the interior of the country, they would not have suffered so much from trade depression. The selection of suitable centres for such mills should be considered with special reference to such advantages as the supply of raw cotton, availability, of motive power, distribution of production the recruiting of labour, and also the cost of living prevailing there.

In Bombay there is no cotton yarn exchange as in Japan. If the Japanese spinners expect the market to go down they at once sell at the exchange by hedge contracts. Such facilities should be provided also in Bombay.

UNFAIR CRITICISM.

How many of Bombay Millowners have gone to Japan to investigate the conditions of the textile industry there? asked Mr. Tamagaki. And yet, he said, they freely indulge in superficial and unfair criticisms about Japanese mills without ascertaining the true facts. They should also go to Shanghai where there are about one million spindles controlled by the Japanese, and compare the conditions and management of the Japanese mills with those controlled by the other nationalities there. The Bombay Millowners must first put their house in order before asking the Government to increase the import duty on foreign piecegoods which would penalise the cotton growers and the consumers of India. If after improving their management they still feel any further need of protection, then they may ask for raising the import duty on finer goods only, but not on the coarser goods which are consumed by the masses. This will increase the demand of the goods of the Indian mills which will also get an impetus to increase their production of finer fabrics for which

OUT TO DEFY.

(Continued from previous page.)

months. Dr. Moonje declined to make any statement as he was personally concerned.—A. P.

WIRE TO GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, August 6.

The following telegram has been sent by Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Secretary, British Indian Association to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal:—The British Indian Association consider the recent orders under section 144 against Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje regretable and feel that it will jeopardise the work of the conciliation Board recently revived and request its early withdrawal.—A. P.

"WHOLLY INDEFENSIBLE"

PRESS COMMENTS

LAHORE, August 5.

The "Tribune" says the order issued against Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta besides being wholly indefensible in itself, is the surest way to defeat the very object which the Magistrate has in view.

The paper adds: "If there is one public man of the front rank in India who in his words and actions habitually eschews violence and whom it is impossible even to associate in one's mind with 'a disturbance of public tranquillity' that man is Pandi Madan Mohan Malaviya".—A. P.

"A FOOLISH CHALLENGE."

CALCUTTA, August 5.

The ban on Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje has evoked an editorial in the "Bengalee" headed "A foolish challenge" in the course of which the journal declares that Sir Hugh Stephenson cannot escape the condemnation of the Indian public for the audacious and insulting order. The paper adds: "It is difficult to believe that the police took this bold step without consulting the Government of Bengal. To cast a slur upon a man like the Pandit is a piece of political folly for which any Government will suffer in prestige."—(A. P.)

"ILLEGAL AND UNJUST ORDER."

CALCUTTA LEADERS' VIEWS

CALCUTTA. Aug 6.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press with regard to the orders under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonje from coming to Calcutta, Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta said:—"I thoroughly condemn the prostitution of Section 144 for political purposes just as much as I condemn the prostitution of religion for the same. Mr. Bomkesh Chakravarti, Mr. Khaitan and other Responsivists have brought this trouble on themselves by their policy and action in the Legislative Council in supporting the passing of the Security Bill into Law. I hope they now realise the folly of their action. I know I shall be told that the Security Act has not been applied against Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje, but a section of the Criminal Procedure Code. But the Government would have hesitated to apply that section against such prominent men like Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje if its hands had not been strengthened by the support they received in the Council from a certain section of our public men. The Government would certainly reply if these public men now complained that they (Government) had dealt with these gentlemen very leniently. They could have used the police powers under the Security Act, but they had given them an order from a judicial officer who had acted on police information. In short the Responsivists had given up their entire case against the Government in this matter by their action in supporting the Security Bill. To-morrow I shall not be surprised if other political leaders of the Congress and other parties are also dealt with in a similar fashion. I wonder whether the leaders of the Responsivists Party will still think of co-operation with a Government which can deal with their own leaders in this manner. The Government are playing a deep game and they will go on playing it until at least the November elections are over."

Mr. Bejoy Krishna Bose, Swarajist leader, said: "I am not at all surprised at the order passed under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure against Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonje. Government had in the past made use of that section to curb the activities of greater personages. They did not hesitate to use that section against Mahatma Gandhi in Behar and against Deshbandhu C. R. Das in Mymensingh. Only the other day they prevented Mahatma Gandhi from proceeding to Kohat. But perhaps the Government will say there is difference in the present case. They will say that Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje have been prevented from Calcutta because of the communal tension prevailing in the city. If that be so are there not prominent leaders of the other community fomenting communal trouble in the city as well as in the Province? What action has the Government taken to prevent their activities? Their conduct brings home to us the truth of the statement made by Lord Olivier in the pages of the London "Times"

MELANCHOLY REFLECTION.

Mr. T. C. Goswami said:—The prohibition will be resented alike by those who follow them implicitly and by those who differ from them on certain points of policy and programme. Apart from personal respect that is due to men of their position, I think this is a matter of principle and I hope the Pandit will not take it lying down. He would have the sympathy and support of all self-respecting men, irrespective of party labels, if he should decide to disobey, as I understand he intends to, an order which destroys the principle of political freedom, principle which ought to be asserted by all parties. I do not know the purpose of Pandit's projected visit which Government are seeking to prevent. If it be, as Mr. Khaitan's letter of protest to the Acting Governor of the Province declares, for a campaign in support of Responsive Co-operation it must be to him a melancholy reflection that the response promptly accorded in advance should be a blank repulse.

LIBERALS' PROTEST.

At a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Association and the Council of the National Liberal League held yesterday a resolution was adopted protesting against the action of the Government and urging upon them the necessity of having the order withdrawn without delay.

The action is regarded as an arbitrary and illegal interference with the freedom of a citizen in carrying on his lawful public activities.

In a press interview Sir P. C. Mitter characterised the order as an unwise action on the part of the Government and hoped the two leaders would test the legality of it by moving the High Court.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said: It seemed to him to be a most unwise step at this juncture. It would irritate the Hindu feeling very seriously and efforts that were made recently to promote conciliation through the efforts of Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra would greatly suffer owing to this action of the Government.—A.P.

FRENCH CHAMBER.

OPERATIONS FOR STABILISATION OF FRANC

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Paris.—The Chamber to-day by 420 votes to 140 adopted a Bill to create a sinking fund for the national debt defence bonds.

It has been announced in the Chamber lobbies that Government intends to ask Parliament to decide as regards the ratification of the London and Washington debt agreement before it breaks up.

The Chamber to-day by 365 votes to 181 adopted the Government's Bill as a whole authorising the operations for stabilisation of the franc and granting the Banque de France requisite powers in that connection including the right to purchase French coinage at a premium and buy gold and foreign currencies on the market and issue notes to the amount of such purchases.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

A WEAK CROP

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Cairo.—The cotton condition of lower Egypt is 98 per cent of the normal; middle Egypt 110 per cent. of the normal and upper Egypt 100 per cent. Crop everywhere is weak.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

OLD AGE PENSION FACILITIES ALLOWED.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Melbourne.—The House of Representatives has passed a measure by which British Indians residing in Australia can qualify for invalid and old age pensions.

BOUNTY FOR COTTON PRODUCTS.

The Minister of Trade and Customs introduced the Cotton Products Bounty Act providing for a grant of bounty for five years on seed cotton, ranging from three farthings to three and a half pence to a pound totalling 600,000 sterling, also for Bounty for five years on the manufacture of cotton yarns of from one-third penny to a shilling to a pound totalling 300,000, sterling. Half of the raw material used in the manufacture of the latter must be Australian production.—Reuter.

REPLY TO LORD BIRKENHEAD

(Continued from page 8.)

Shah will amply show how India has been drained for the last seventy years at least! As regards contentment, if it exists in India, why is this most expensive Army spread all over the country? Will Lord Birkenhead note, that almost every pledge and promise given by the Rulers of Great Britain is observed in the breach in India; and if the Secretary of State and the cabinet mean to restore faith and goodwill, concord and peace in India, then let them Hasten

Hasten Swaraj, or Face Bolshevism!

For let Birkenhead note the grave phase of this communal strife, that is now so much in evidence; and it is this that both Hindus and Muslims are getting violent; they are getting out of the hands of their old and trusted leaders, whom the Government cast into prisons! Let Britain and Birkenhead note, that the present policy of unnatural Exchange and Currency, the present Fiscal Policy, the present method of the British Banks and even of the Imperial Bank of starving Indian merchants and manufacturers, the present policy of squeezing out the farmers, and of ignoring the increasing number of unemployed educated men—all these factors are creating a state of exhaustion leading to desperation and to Bolshevism of which the surest remedy is Swaraj. Will Britain listen and act?

WOMEN LEGISLATORS FOR BOMBAY.

(Continued from Page 9.)

cil desired he would arm himself with those powers. But they should not blame him afterwards for using those powers. The responsibility in this matter would be that of the Council and not of the Government. He would accept the amendment.

The amendment was accepted by the Council.

REMOVAL OF SEX BAR.

Dr. Paranjpye moved his resolution asking the Government to alter Election Rules to allow women voters to stand as candidates for election.

Speaking on his resolution Dr. Paranjpye said the logical conclusion of the enfranchisement of women was to allow them to sit on the Council. The conditions for election were the same as conditions for voting but in this country there was an anomaly and that should now be removed. The Government of India had expressed their opinion that if a Provincial Legislative Council passed a resolution expressing their wish to give women this previlege, they would alter the Rules and it was in accordance with that decision that he was moving this resolution. Madras had gone ahead of Bombay in this matter, because the Council there, had met earlier.

Women paid the same taxes as men and it was anomalous that they should be debarred from standing for the Council elections. He thought presence of women members would have considerably helped the Council when questions like the Children's Protection Act were before them for discussion.

ONLY A GRACEFUL GESTURE.

Mr. Mansurej and a Sind member supported the resolution. Mr. H. B. Shivdasani moved the addition at the end of the following words, "and to make them eligible for being nominated as members of the Council." He said before there was any strong agitation in the country, they should grant this privilege as it would be more graceful on their part. If the British people were wise like them, they would have granted votes to women as willingly as they were giving that day. For then there would not have been Suffregatte agitation in England. Women being adepts in the art of balancing expenditure with a limited income, it would not be a bad thing to have women as Finance Ministers.

Mr. S.T. Kamble said the resolution was long overdue, for when women were allowed to practise in highest courts of law, when they were sitting as honorary magistrates, when they were serving on school boards with great benefit to those bodies, was it not time that they/were allowed to sit on the Legislative bodies.

Mr. R.G. Pradhan did not think that a new heaven and earth would be created by giving this privilege to women but then the world would not also go to ruin if the resolution were passed.

THE DISCORDANT NOTE.

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi said he was going to break the monotony by opposing the resolution. He did not know whether women really wanted franchise or was it their champions who were asking for it. Men had managed their business well enough without women and he feared that influx of women would not be for the good of the country.

DEHLAVIAN LOGIC.

The rise of women beyond certain limits was the cause of a country's fall. It was a bad thing for Asiatics to grant this privilege to women. Woman had not advanced enough for franchise and he would ask whether men themselves had used their franchise properly. Woman's part and duty was by the hearth and let them remember that the hand that rocked the cradle ruled the earth. If genius was a sign of insanity then he said his friend the mover was suffering from it.

Mr. E.E. Woods supported the resolution on grounds of democracy.

Mr. D.B. Adwani was surprised to hear the Minister's opposition and feared he was several centuries old in his ideas and perhaps not even on this plane. His facts were entirely wrong and women were demanding the franchise from every part of the country. He did not admit that man had managed his business well enough without women, as man had rather mismanaged his affair.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai supporting said the presence of women would not have any influence on Government and so it would make no difference to them at all. He did not think the Minister of Education would be much moved even if women in this Council asked for expansion of education. (Laughter.)

MR. GUNJAL, GIRL SHY.

Mr. N.R. Gunjal moved another amendment giving the vote to women, aged 45 years and more, the object being that only experienced women should come into Council as young girls without the necessary experience of the world would not be able to add dignity to the Council or its proceedings.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed opposed the motion. He asked whether anybody could say that the condition of affairs in any of the Dominions and countries in Europe was behind that in India. Then why should they go in for the resolution? He wanted women to come forward by themselves and ask for this privilege.

Mr. Pahalajani supporting said, the resolution was for the purpose of removing the bar and not for bringing women into the Council immediately.

Mr. R.D. Shinde supporting said, people like the Moulvi and the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi would always be there to oppose such resolution, whether it was brought forward now or 20 years after.

Sir Chunilal said, the Government members were free to vote as they liked.

THE BILL PASSES.

After Dr. Paranjpye had replied Mr. Shivdasani's amendment to make women eligible for nomination, was accepted by the House and as amended the resolutionn was carried with acclamation.

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GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT FUTURE.

Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, in addressing the members of the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday said:—

"To-day, that Council will be prorogued for the last time and, when I meet Honaurable Members of this Legislative Council of Bombay again, a General Election will have taken place. It, therefore, seemed to me appropriate that I should take this opportunity of meeting you all again before you finally disperse and go to your constituencies.

Gentlemen, in my first speech to you I reminded you of the great responsibility which rested upon every member of this House, and I said then that I felt confident that each one of you had come to the Council determined to work whole-heartedly and unselfishly for the uplift, progress and prosperity of the people who had returned you to the Council, and that you would follow up the good work performed in the last Council by promoting, in a proper constitutional manner, further measures for the welfare of the Presidency. That confidence was not in any way misplaced.

IMPORTANT ENACTMENTS.

Let me refer, in brief, to some of the more important measures which, during the past three years, have been placed on the Statute Book.

The Karachi Port Trust Act, passed in 1924, has secured a fuller representation of Indian commercial interests in the working of that great port. The Sind Courts Bill, which received its third reading during this session, is another legislative enactment which will be greatly welcomed in the Province of Sind. The Children's Act, which was passed in 1924, aroused keen interest and is undoubtedly an Act which will be of the greatest benefit to the younger generation.

Important Acts dealing with Local Self-Government, which have been passed by you, are the City Municipalities' Act of 1925 and the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act of the same year. When, to these important measures, we add the Local Boards Act of 1923, it will be clear to all that great advances have been made in Local Self-Government during the last three years. There are many more measures I could speak of, but I will only mention, amongst the measures taken for the benefit, more particularly of the poorer classes, the Co-operative Societies Act and the Rent Acts of 1924 and 1925, which, taken along with the earlier Acts dealing with rents, have done much to mitigate the hardships which would otherwise have resulted from greatly increased rents in Bombay and Karachi.

"SOLID WORK."

It is not only by legislation that the Council has done solid work during the last three years. By means of resolutions and questions, it has exercised a profound effect on the administration in many directions. As you know, I have never been in favour of limiting discussion where this could be avoided, but there are certain subjects which obviously cannot be fully debated in this Council, simply because we, as a Government, are not in full possession of the facts relating to other parts of India, or to the Central Government. In a few such cases I have disallowed resolutions, feeling sure it will be recognised that the proper place for debating them is the Legislative Assembly, and that my action was not, in any way, intended to stifle useful discussion, but that I was only carrying out my duty, as laid down in the Bombay Legislative Council Rules, to distinguish between those subjects that can be usefully debated here, and those which can be far more satisfactorily discussed—or, in fact, can only be discussed—by your representatives in the Central Legislature.

I doubt if the most vehement critic will argue that the legal enactments to which I have alluded can do anything but benefit the people of the Presidency, and advance the cause of Self-Government. Let me, however, say at once that such a record could not have been attained had it not been for the whole-hearted co-operation of Members of Council, Ministers, and those Honourable Members themselves who have taken part in the debates.

NATION-BUILDING DEPARTMENTS STARVED.

When I come to the question of our financial position, I fear that, through no fault of Government or of this Honourable House, the record, and the present position is far from satisfactory. Continuously and continually, by letter and by word, I have urged in England and in India the justice of our claim to a greater share of the finances raised by taxation in the Presidency. I have addressed you, gentlemen, so often on this subject that I will not say any more to-day than to point out again that one of the greatest obstacles to a proper working of the Government of India Act has been the inability of my Honourable colleagues, the Ministers, to find sufficient funds, in spite of all economies, to satisfy what I can only term are the legitimate needs of the departments which deal with services commonly known as nation-building. For instance, two of the most vital of these services, Education and Public Health, are urgently in need of greater financial assistance, and every effort has been made by Government to give all assistance possible to them, and to all the Transferred Subjects—and, in this statement, I know I have the full concurrence of my Ministers—but much less was possible than we all desired.

While alluding to the Transferred Subjects, I should like to express my sincere thanks to my Honourable colleagues, the Ministers, for the invaluable help they have rendered, often under very difficult circumstances. I have sought their advice and assistance on all occasions, and endeavoured to bring into being that spirit of co-operation between all sections of Government, which, to my mind, is essential to the proper working of the Act under which we live.

I am confident enough to think that the working of the Act, which is the law of the land under which this Presidency is administered, has met with a greater success nowhere in India than in Bombay, I would remind you that neither I nor my predecessor have ever made use of that over-riding authority of certification given to Governors under the Act. It was not, of course, the intention of Parliament that such powers should be used except under circumstances which, in order to carry out his duty, appeared to the Governor essential for the welfare of the people or the proper Government of the Presidency, but it is, indeed, a most satisfactory thought that, during six years, such circumstances have never arisen.

PRESIDENCY FREE FROM COMMUNAL FEUD.

You will no doubt have read a very important and striking speech made recently by His Excellency the Viceroy when addressing the members of the Chelmsford Club at Simla, when His Excellency spoke on the grave position which has arisen owing to strained communal feelings. I cannot hope to add anything to the strong appeal made by His Excellency for a better understanding between Hindus and Mahomedans, so essential—in fact, so vital—to the welfare and advance of India. My Honourable colleagues and I are glad indeed to realise that, in the Bombay Presidency, to a larger extent than perhaps anywhere else in India, the relations between these two great and important communities are free from the tension which has characterised them in certain other parts of India, and we trust sincerely that their relations, one to the other, will be of an ever-increasing friendly and cordial character.

CANT OF "MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS."

In the speech I made to you, to which I have referred, on opening the first session of this Council, I remarked on the respect held, throughout the civilised world, for the procedure of the Mother of Parliaments—the House of Commons. As one who has spent many years in the House of Commons, and who has held a position in which he had to interpret and carry out the procedure and historical customs of the House, I am entitled to speak on this subject with practical experience and some authority. I congratulate you sincerely on the adoption of that procedure, and on the decorum with which your debates have been conducted. In fact, it may truly be said that, in the latter respect, the precepts laid down for the proper conduct of business by the procedure of the House of Commons, have been followed in spirit and in letter to a degree which must earn the admiration and the respect of any other Legislative Body.

WHERE BOMBAY LEADS.

I am sorry, however, to find, as I do find in many places, a note of pessimism, both as to the present and as to the future of the Presidency. I do not believe for one moment that such pessimism is justified. I have alluded to the political advance made during the past six years—an advance largely due, in my mind, to the fact that we have, in the Bombay Presidency, a political tradition which has been responsible, to a very large extent, for the spread of political education through the whole of India. Economically, it may be said that we have two basic industries in Bombay—agriculture and textiles. Every step possible is being taken to develop our agriculture, and if you will look back only twenty years you will realise the great advances that have been made to safeguard the interests of the agriculturists since that time. In those days, when famine came, the whole rural economy was shaken; to-day by the construction of a chain of protective works, the shock of a failure of the rains is serious, but comparatively negligible to twenty years ago. A systematic develpoment of the agricultural industry will result in the greatest benefit to the ryot, and his prosperity will reflect on the general prosperity of the Presidency. We must, in my opinion, devote our main energies to helping the ryot, whose prosperity is the real foundation of the advancement of Bombay.

The Bombay Presidency is to be the first Province to welcome the Agricultural Commission, and it is hoped that the Commission will arrive in Poona on October the 22nd; and the Members will, therefore, be able to visit the Agricultural Show which will be opened on the 20th. I have every confidence that this Commission will receive a very sincere and warm welcome in the Presidency, and that its recommendations, which I hope will be made with the least possible delay, will be of lasting benefit to the ryot in particular, and to the well-being of Agriculture in general.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

I realise that the Textile industry has been passing through a period of depression. Recently, by the removal of the Excise Duty by the Government of India—a duty for the removal of which my Government had strenuously worked, the industry has received considerable benefit—a benefit which I regret will not, under existing circumstances, financially assist the revenues of the Presidency. The textile industry in the Presidency rests on very sound foundations. It draws its raw material from its door, and it sells the finished product in the country. There is, however, a real danger in the conflicting interests of these two important industries textiles and agriculture. The former wants low prices for food stuffs, and high prices for manufactured goods; the latter the exact contrary, namely, high prices for produce and low prices for manufacturing goods. It is the duty—a difficult duty for Government to hold the scales evenly between these two interests. We cannot hope to do so without the help of the representatives of both; and therefore, to the leading men in agriculture and textiles. I would appeal for joint deliberations and joint recommendations to Government, with the assurances that Government will sincerely welcome any proposals which may tend to advance the prosperity of these industries, both so important to the Presidency, with advantage, and without detriment, to either.

HIS OPTIMISM ABOUT BACK BAY.

I addressed you at ength on the question of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme last February. Since then, the Government of India Committee has been constituted, and is now holding its sittings in Bombay. The latest figures received as regards last year's filling are more satisfactory than any we have had before, and, generally, I may say that the outlook, as regards this scheme is not so discouraging as appeared nine months ago.

A full progress report of the Sukkur Barrage has recently appeared in a Press Note. The work on this great undertaking is proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and every care and precaution is being taken to ensure the financial and economic success of a scheme which must be of the greatest benefit to Sind for all time to come.

During the past three years, several important changes have taken place in Government. After long and valuable services in India, the two senior members of the Executive Council retired, and, as I have before mentioned, Bombay owes a deep debt of gratitude both to Sir Maurice Hayward and to Sir Henry Lawrence for the work which they have done for the Presidency, extending over so long a period.

HIS THANKLESS TASK.

I have been happy to welcome, as Vice President of the Executive Council and as Finance Member, the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta. The portfolio which he holds is undoubtedly the most difficult of all, particularly having regard to the present state of the finances of the Presidency; and I think it unnecessary for me to ask, from all concerned, for any help or assistance which it is possible to give to my Hon. colleague in the execution of his onerous and responsible duties. The Finance Member of any Government fully deserves, but seldom receives, that sympathy in his difficulties to which he, of all Members and Ministers, is so fully entitled.

It has also been my pleasure to welcome as two new members of the Executive Council, the Hon. Mr. Rieu and the Hon. Mr. Hotson, both of whom are very well known to every member of this honourable House.

While I have claimed, and I think with justification, that progress has been made during the past three years, I do not deny that there are many questions of great importance to the welfare of the Presidency still remaining to be dealt with. The Bombay Presidency has a reputation and I think a well-deserved reputation—for having taken the lead in the past, and for taking the lead now, on the road of progress; and this Council, and the people of the Presidency, may rest assured that the Government of Bombay intends to walk steadily in the lead along that path, securing by its legislative enactments, so far as it possibly can, an ever-increasing prosperity to the people of the Presidency.

I now formally prorogue this, the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(Continued from previous page).

the richer public can afford to pay higher prices.

Questioned whether the Japanese Millowners have not the advantage of depreciation of Exchange, Mr. Tamagaki said that the Japanese Exchange which had formerly gone down to Rs. 110 had now attained the level of 130 (at 1sh. 6d.). So if the Indian Exchange goes down to 1sh. 4d., then the Japanese Exchange will be at 150. There is, therefore, little or no difference near par between the Indian and the Japanese Exchange, and the Bombay Millowners have no reason to complain against Japan only on that score.

Questioned as to whether the Japanese Millowners would establish mills in India if the import duty on Japanese Cotton goods was increased, Mr. Tamagaki gave the laconic reply "It is not for me to answer that question."

"What is your opinion about export tariff on Indian raw cotton?" asked our representative.

Mr. Tagamaki replied that Japan is favourably situated to buy cotton from India, China and America. If the export duty on Indian cotton is raised, the parity between Indian and American cotton will be very small, and Japan would therefore buy American cotton and would rather produce finer counts. Thus the export tariff would eventually have to be borne by the Indian cotton growers who would not realise good prices for their cotton by the decrease in the Japanese demand.

CORRUPTION IN MILLS.

Asked about the alleged corruption in the Indian mills, Mr. Tamagaki said that the task of the Tariff Board was very difficult in regard to this point, because merchants and others who know about this would not like to give evidence for fear of losing their business. And as these practices are carried on in secret, outsiders would not be able to give any actual proof of it. But the Tariff Board must fully investigate this point, because it would make out a "prima facie" case for the improvement of the management of Bombay mills.

Asked whether the Japanese mills are managed by agents as is the usual system in India, Mr. Tamagaki said that in Japan the Directors themselves manage the mills. These directors generally possess an intimate knowledge and experience of the various departments of the industry, as they have risen from the lowest rung of the ladder in the mills.

THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

"Why has not Japan yet ratified the Washington Convention regarding the hours of labour in factories?" enquired our representative.

Mr. Tagamaki replied that Japan is sincerely endeavouring to attain the goal set by the International Labour Organization, to the extent permitted by the conditions prevailing in the country, as it is humanly impossible to do everything at one stroke. The Japanese Government, he pointed out, has already enforced not only the revised Factory Act (which includes provisions for Workmen's Compensation), but also the Labour disputes Arbitration Act and the Health Insurance Act since July this year.

The conditions in Japan are different from those in other countries, and any legislation that is passed should be suited to the peculiar requirements and conditions of each country. The Conventions of the Washington Conference are not mandatory, but only recommendatory. If India is justified in reproaching Japan for not ratifying the convention, she should also reproach such European countries as have not ratified them, for only five countries have so far ratified them, viz: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, India, Greece and Rumania. Since 1923, Japanese millowners have been observing a ten-hour day, and therefore there is practically no difference between the working hours of Japan and India. Moreover the new Factory Act which has come into force from July this year provides for a 10 hours' day and limits minimum age of children to 14. It also provides that the employment at night of women and children under 16 shall be prohibited at the end of three years.

"What is the proportion of European experts in Japanese mills?"

"No Europeans are employed in Japanese mills, as there are enough Japanese experts. The Japanese Government has made ample provision for technical schools. If this is taken by the Bombay mill-owners as an indirect subsidy, then all Governments in the advanced countries give such subsidies.

FOR WORKERS' WELFARE.

"What provision has been made by the Japanese mill-owners for the welfare of the workers by way of housing, education, medical relief, etc.?" asked our representative.

Mr. Tamagaki in this connection referred to an article he had written on this subject to the "Capital" of Calcutta, from which the following are important extracts:

In the event of any accident to an operative, reasonable compensation is enforced by legislation. Moreover, the mill staff and labourers have their own "Mutual aid Funds" which are utilised for giving relief to any member afflicted with domestic misfortune or catasprophe.

As regards housing arrangements, unmarried labourers are housed by the leading mills in dormitories which are well-ventilated and have proper sanitary and hygienic arrangements. Family men are provided separate quarters which are also in the mill compound. The individual millhand pays less than one-half the actual boarding charges incurred by the mills. The provision for medical aid, gymnastic and recreation for the labourers is also receiving the attention of the employers. The mill authorities are equally anxious about the education of the young generation of workers, and besides providing libraries, regular courses of instructions are given.

Young girls are afforded every possible opportunity of acquiring training in domestic economy and household management, cookery, needlework, music etc.

Even such liberal accomplishments as the arts of "tea ceremony" and flower decoration, accomplishments which cannot be bestowed even on the daughters of the petit bourgeois before marriage, are imparted to the humblest of the female labourers who care to avail themselves of the opportunities.

The mill authorities are also very anxious that labourers should cultivate the habit of thrift. Boarding and lodging being practically free of cost, the authorities provide cloth and miscellaneous stores and articles of personal use at the lowest price. Thus the labourers are enabled to make saving of 70 per cent. of their income on an average. The employers further encourage the habit of saving by offering attractive rates of interest (higher than the bank rate) on deposits.

IS THIS UTOPIA?

These facts, said Mr. Tamagaki, have not been contradicted by the Bombay millowners, who consider this as an Utopia. This is quite to be expected from them as some of them do not supply even pure drinking water, as has been pointed out in an article in the "Indian Social Reformer" of 26th June 1926 (p. 673).

"Are there frequent labour disputes in Japanese textile mills?"

"There is sometimes labour trouble, but it is far less in the textile industry than in the other industries."

Asked about the proportion of women workers in Japanese cotton mills, Mr. Tamagaki said it was 75 to 80 per cent.

"Has the Japanese Government given any special facilities to the textile industry in Japan?"

"No. Last year the Japanese mill-owners asked for a reduction in the import duty on machinery, but the Government refused it."

Questioned whether the railway and steamship companies in Japan give any concessions in freights or special transport facilities to the textile industry, Mr. Tamagaki replied that no such preference is given to the Japanese goods which share the same treatment with foreign goods.

"How does mill-made cloth compete with hand-woven goods in Japan?"

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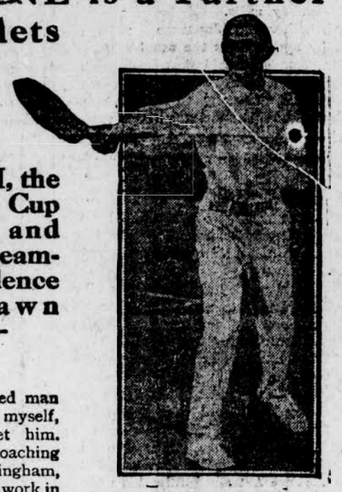

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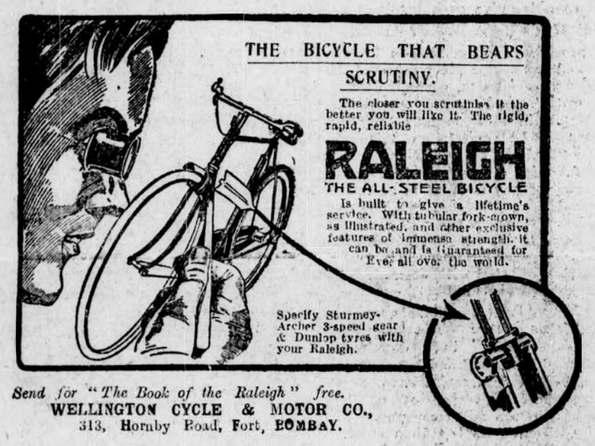
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MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT'S RULING.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Rahimtoola Mr. Chinoy presiding. After disposing of several items on the July Agenda of the Corporation, the Corporation proceeded to discuss the resolution moved at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday regarding the ruling of the President on his amendment. unfortunately, Mr. Nariman was absent owing to illness and hence his speech on his own resolution remained incomplete.

FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION.

Dr. Mistry moved a resolution protesting against the letter re: country liquor shop at Byculla received by the Corporation from the Acting Commissioner of Excise in the course of which he stated.

"The appeals received by the Commissioner also appeared rather highly coloured. The pastor of the Scotch Kirk was afraid of the transfer affecting his Sunday school attendance while the priest of the Catholic Church protested against the new location although it was actually further away from his Church than the old one.

In the circumstances I do not see any reason to reopen the question."

Rao Bahadur Pai seconded the resolution and said that by sending such a reply, the Government had flouted public opinion. Those who supported the Government last time would now realise that the Advisory Committee was a mere farce. He said they should insist upon their right and should not be allowed to be defeated.

Mr. B.G. Horniman strongly endorsing the remarks made by Mr. Pai, said that the reply of the Excise Commissioner was insulting and insidious; and he considered it the duty of the Excise Commissioner to consult the Advisory Committee on all occasions. The Excise Commissioner had set at naught the Advisory Committee and had granted the license. He hoped that the Excise Commissioned will take into consideration the protest made by the Corporation. Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment that the letter of the Excise Commissioner be recorded.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded the amendment.

Mr. Boman Behram's amendment was then put to vote and lost. The original motion of Dr. Mistry was carried.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

Then the adjourned discussion on the motion of Mr. K. F. Nariman was resumed, Mr. Chinoy, the President left the hall, Mr. Byramjee Jeejibhoy taking his place.

The resolution moved by Mr. Nariman at Monday's meeting of the Corporation was as follows:—

"That the Corporation is of opinion that the President's ruling directing that the amendment of Mr. K. F. Nariman to item No. 146 in May agenda was out of order because it issued a direction to the Commissioner is incorrect and it hereby reverses the said decision under Rule 30. The Corporation is of opinion that under the constitution it enjoys a superior position and has a right to issue mandatory direction within its scope and function to the head of the Executive."

As Mr. Nariman was absent owing to illness. Mr. B. G. Horniman seconded the resolution.

Mr. Boman Behram moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Election and Procedure Rules Committee with a recommendation that the counsel's opinion be invited on the question, if necessary.

Dr. Mistry seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said that an impression that the Commissioner was too powerful had been created the mind of the members. It was entirely untrue. The Commissioner carried out orders of the Corporation. Although the Commissioner was appointed by the Government, all other officers, subordinates etc., of the Corporation were appointed by the Corporation itself. In matters of finance, discipline etc., also the corporation possessed absolute powers. The Commissioner's powers were restricted on all sides by the bye-laws of the Corporation. Mr. Nariman's contention that the Corporation had power to issue orders to the Commissioner in its proper sphere should be referred to the legal experts. But at the same time he had no doubt that the duties of the Commissioner and of the Corporation were distinct.

Mr. B. T. Desai supporting the resolution of Mr. Nariman said that there were two groups in the Corporation—one trying to uphold the power of the Commissioner and the other struggling to maintain the supremacy of the Corporation. The Commissioner was able to hold his power against the Corporation because of the weakness and of dissensions amongst the members, for with a three-fourth majority the Corporation had the power to dismiss the Commissioner by passing a vote of censure on him. Deploring the lack of unity among the members, he said that the power of the Corporation, which was sovereign, must be upheld at all events if the members cared for the dignity of the house.

Mr. B. G. Horniman strongly supported the view expressed by Mr. Balubhai Desai and maintained that the Commissioner was nothing but a servant of the Corporation.

The Boman Behram's amendment was then put to vote and was carried. It was then proposed and carried as a substantial proposition.

The Corporation was then adjourned till Monday.

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

Swarajists were defeated in all the three divisions to which they had put up candidates for the Corporation elections conducted yesterday. "Justice" Party securing more than double the number of votes secured by Congressmen. A sitting councillor for the fourth division who described himself as an atheist was unseated by the new rival who is as Independent in politics.—Free Press.

HIGH COURT.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

ACCUSED GETS 10 YEARS.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival and a Special Jury, the accused Narayan Govind alias Budkya was charged under Section 302 I. P. C. of having committed murder by intentionally causing the death of one Ganpat Bhikaji at 11 a.m., on the 29th April 1925. Mr. A. C. Amin, Advocate with the Advocate-General appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Husein Barrister-at-Law.

The prosecution case was that both the deceased Ganpat and the accused were rival bullies in Kandewady Girgaum, each trying to out do the other. On the night previous to the date of the murder, at about 9 p.m. there was an altercation between the two bullies at Ovalwady but nothing serious happened at the time. The next morning while Ganpat in company with one Datto was leaving a Jamdala's shop situate at the corner of Borebhat Lane, he was accosted by the accused who asked him why he had abused him the previous night. The accused immediately thereafter stabbed Ganpat on the chest with a pen-knife and bolted away. Ganpat fell down but again got up, walked a few paces and again fell down unconscious and expired before the Police arrived on the scene.

The defence of the accused was that the deceased Ganpat was drunk on the day of the occurrence and was abusing passers-by near the corner of Borebhat Lane. The deceased caught the accused by the collar while he was passing that way and gave him three or four blows. The accused in order to free himself from the hold of the deceased gave him a push and ran away out of fright. He was innocent.

The jury on the evidence brought in a unanimous verdict of 'guilty' of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and his lordship convicted and sentenced the accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE UNFAIR SEX.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

Mr. R. B. Salisbury's Company, the Quaints, have installed themselves as hot-favourites with Bombay theatre-goers who turned out again in their numbers to witness the presentation, for the first time on a Bombay stage, of the popular comedy "The Unfair Sex." And they were not disappointed for the company rose to the occasion well and emerged with flying colours. Beginning rather soberly, the comedy developed after the first scene until in the last scene the unrestrained mirth of the audience was a true index of its appreciation. This play differs from "No, No, Nanette," inasmuch as there is not so much of the musical element in it, but it gave the players an opportunity of showing that they could act as well as they could sing. Mr. Clive Woods as Harvey Fane, was a distinct success as a novel writer. Of course he had to display the fashionable tendency of falling in love with another man's wife, and sustained himself on copious libations of the never failing liquid remedy against the overpowering heat of Bombay. Mr. George Curzon made a good lawyer while Miss Kathleen West confirmed the good opinion she created in No, No, Nanette. Mr. Gordon Rennie as the crusty hubby could only be his amusing self, and Miss Mavis French and Miss Doff Dee, though appearing in minor parts were as good as ever.

The Ghost Train will be staged on Friday matinee and night shows—the Quaints, including the Marionettes on Saturday, and No, No, Nanette by special requests, as a farewell performance on Sunday.

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The "Andhrapatrika" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY), Madras, writes on the 8th February, 1921.

"We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadupasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of the 12th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February, 1924 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this ASTROLOGER TO THE PUBLIC."

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26167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I heve gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24411.—Mr. B. S.C.N., C.S, M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness.) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25353.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25271.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

26643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19997.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

16080.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

10335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver causd by life in the engine room at sea.

1853.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

10359.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and "pleurisy.' I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

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BOMBAY'S SKATING RINK.

DISCUSSION IN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday when Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai was in the chair.

After some discussion the Committee decided to send the followin letter refering to the Seth Gordhundas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward Memoria Hospital from the Commissioner, to the Establishment Committee for consideration.

The following letter was then taken up for consideration:

"I have the honour to refer to the Standing Committee Resolution No. 2681 of 15th June 1926 and to furnish the information asked for as under.

"The plot of Municipal land at Cruickshank Road was leased to Mr. W. King as per conditions mentioned in Municipal Commissioners No. E G 8/C of 7th March 1925, underlying Standing Committee Resolution."

Mr. Tairsee said that the plot was given on the understanding that it would be used for a skating rink only and rent was fixed at a low rate on that account only. As that place was now used for other purposes also they should call for tenders. It was a valuable piece of land and would easily bring a higher rate.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai:—We are recovering 6 per cent

Mr. Tairsee: Are you going to be satisfied with 6 per cent. We should terminate the terms and call for tenders.

Mr. Desai: There is no reason why higher rates should be charged.

Mr. Tairsee: Are you for less rent?

Mr. Desai: As you are for landlords I am for the tenants.

Mr. Tairsee: I am not for the landlords, I am for public money.

After some further discussion it was decided to refer the matter back to the Commissioner requesting him to communicate with La Scala authorities to get higher rent.

"A SHOCKING MARRIAGE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty has suggested through your well-read paper to the Dewan of the Kathiawar State and the castemen of an old Brahmin of some place in Kathiawar aged about 72 years, to boycott him socially and to punish him by some other way for the crime of his marrying a young girl of 12 years, I agree with his suggestion and hope each and everybody will agree; but may I ask Mr. Nanavaty why he has not suggested severe punishments for the girl's guardians who are really and principally the worst culprits in this case? Without the permission of the guardians the marraige has not been performed by the old man, and he has not used force or trick to mary the young girl without her guardians' consent.

I, therefore, suggest boycott of the guardians first and then the husband of the girl and if law allows, then punish both the parties and cancel the marriage even.

Hoping to be excused asking permission for a little space in your paper and thanking you for your kindness,—Yours, etc.,

Colombo, July 30. S. C. GHOSH.

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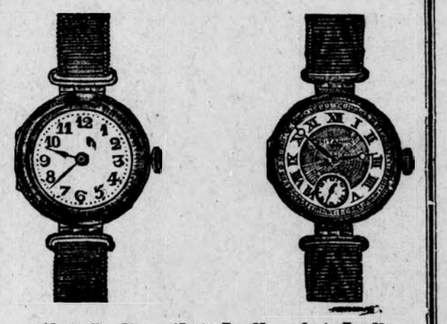

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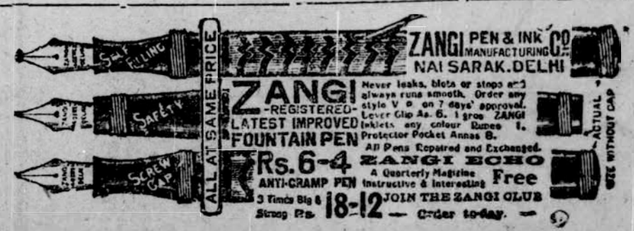
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POONA LETTER.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

Last week was a season of ceaseless activities for the Poona public. If we divide the public into the official and non-official public we can say that the non-ofcial public was completely occupied with functions, lasting over a week, in connection with the Lokamanya Tilak Anniversary. Sunday the 25th of July was the day of his death Anniversary according to the Hindu Calendar, and Sunday the 1st of August was the day of his death Anniversary according to the English Calendar, and the whole week was busy with varied activities in relation to the observance of the day. On Sunday the 25th of July, as usual, there was a free distribution of dinner to no less than 6,000 poor and helpless people. From morning till evening, volunteers were busy serving food to the immense crowds that were gathering in quick succession in the maidan behind the Reay Market. This being the day of the Anniversary according to the Hindu Calendar, certain religious ceremonies also were performed in temples, and thus with one function or another, the whole non-official public was pre-occupied. The same day was observed in different institutions by way of lecturers in praise of Tilak's virtues and services. In the Rasta Peth, a small committee was formed and the day was observed solemnly, a procession of Lok. Tilak's photo was taken through the city, and an address was delivered by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar on the principles of Lokamanya Tilak. On Sunday the 1st of August, the coping-stone, as it were, was laid on the Anniversary functions. A bronze bust prepared and presented by Mr. Mhatre, the well-known artist of Bombay, was unveiled in the Tilak Memorial Hall opened last year here on this very day by the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde. After this ceremony was over, short speeches were delivered by Councillors from outside of Poona. Mr. P. G. Joshi, M.L.C., emphasised strongly the practical wisdom of Tilak's policy, and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta mainly described the activities carried on in Bombay, in relation to the erection of a Memorial of Lok. Tilak on the Chaupati fore-shore. Wittily the latter remarked that the Chaupati sands was the most fitting place for such a statue because Lok. Tilak would then be looking towards and commanding the seas, which is the gate-way for the enemies of India to enter. Mr. Surve of Ratnagiri also paid his tribute, and Prof. Swami Narayan asked people to follow Lok. Tilak's Karmayoga.

The official public as I should say, was busy with the visit of H. E. the Viceroy, which also lasted for a week.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE PARLIAMENT

Quite a commendable step has been taken in the Fergusson College, by launching into existence a parliament of boys on the lines of that formed in the Elphinstone College in Bombay. The 1st session of this Parliament began on the 20th instant. The Professors of the College are taking keen interest in its working, and they are guiding the students in a proper way. It is an exact replica of the British Parliament, with its speaker, with its Government and Opposition benches, Cabinet and so on. It is meant to be an object lesson to the students in conducting political institutions of this character. The Speaker was elected, His Majesty's message was read, the speeches about it were delivered by the Opposition parties. The students also participated joyfuly and enthusiastically, and who ever happens to see this mock parliament, feels that after all it is an excellent, experiment worth being followed in other colleges also.

ELECTION ACTIVITIES.

As regards setting up of candidates on behalf of the Congress Party, the new Election Propaganda Committee appointed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has begun work in earnest. Two or three candidates in addition to those already adopted by the Executive of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, and confirmed by the Working Committee, have come up for different constituencies, and the chances are that they will be nominated officially by the Congress. The hitch between the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, and the additional Committee continues, and it does not appear to be likely to end amicably.

The Responsivists are being somewhat exercised over the selection of a candidate for the Poona City seat, now that Mr. Apte's health has ruled his candidature almost out of order. It is said that attempts are being made to induce Dr. Paranjpe to leave the University, and come over to the City, so that, both Mr. Baptista's and his election from the two constituencies will be made tolerably certain. It is also said that if Dr. Paranjpe consents to contest the City seat, the Responsivists Party might not oppose him by setting up their own candidate. But in that case, the Congress Party is sure to nominate a candidate for the City, and the Non-Brahmin Party also, though it may not compete with Mr. Apte is sure to set up its own candidate for the City also.

For the District, to-day there are four candidates for two seats; namely, two Congress candidates, one Responsivist candidate, and the last Non-Brahmin candidate. It is being discussed in Congress circles, if it would not be advisible to withdraw one Congress candidate, and fix him up for the City. This is the present position.

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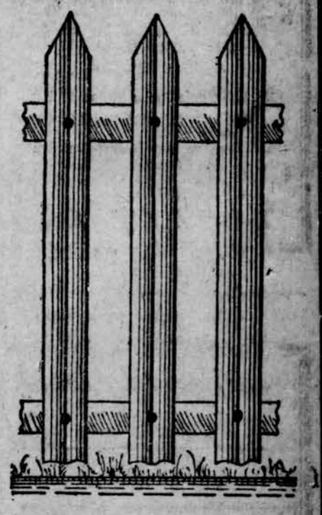

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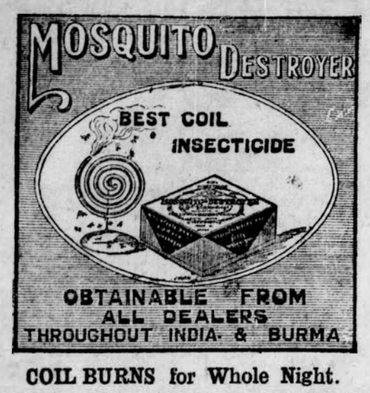

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TENNIS IN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I venture to address you in the matter of endeavouring to encourage keener interest in Lawn Tennis among the educational institutions in this country.

Lawn Tennis has made such sensational progress in the course of the last few years that it has become almost imperative for any country aspiring to international standing to devote more time and attention to the development of this sport. In order to develop the talent of its players to an extent sufficient to enable them to hold their own amongst the leading nations of the world to-day, it is essential that a nation should commence the training of its players while they are yet young.

Apart from the excellent traditions associated with Lawn Tennis and the satisfaction of winning international honours on its courts, the game is an invaluable aid both to character building and to the development of a better understanding between the nations of the world, which in its turn is a potent factor in establishing and maintaining peace and goodwill on this earth.

Great Britain, the United States, Australia, Canada—all these countries have realised the importance of training their boys and girls in this game that has assumed such international importance. And that the youngsters themselves have taken to tennis with keenness is amply borne out by the enthusiasm that prevails at the junior championships which are an established feature of each country.

India alone is behind the times. She aspires to international success on the Tennis Courts and a few able and keen workers do their bit in endeavouring to raise the standard of play out here but their efforts must always be attended by only meagre success, unless and until those who are responsible for the training of our boys and girls realise the duty that is theirs and make a solid effort to perform it.

Less attention is paid to Lawn Tennis in the majority of our schools than the proverbial husband shows towards his mother-in-law. That a game so thoroughly sporting should be allowed literally to stagnate in the schools of a country possessing such marked inherent talent as India is bordering on the scandalous.

There is sufficient keenness for the game among all classes out here and this has been amply proved in the recent past. This year saw the first Hard Court Tournament held in Bengal and although the courts are situated 5 miles out of Calcutta the competition drew an attractive entry. Further, every prize at this tournament was presented by firms in the city, many of whom have no connection in any way with tennis. Still further, a very valuable trophy has just been offered for an annual Inter-Club Tennis League in Calcutta, commencing next February. This trophy is valued at Rs. 750 and is probably the most valuable prize ever offered for Tennis in the whole of India.

Mr. G. Perkins, the Southern India Champion, has given an excellent lead in encouraging tennis at schools by inaugurating an Inter-School Championship at Bangalore, an account of which will appear in the August issue of "Indian Lawn Tennis." I am endeavouring to follow his lead by arranging an Inter-School Competition in Calcutta. These competitions are of themselves insufficient, however, to turn the wheel full circle. To do this, schools must re-organise their games staffs and see to it that at least as much care and attention are paid in the future to Tennis as are at present paid to Cricket, Football and Hockey.

I shall be obliged if those of your readers who are in favour of establishing Tennis as a regular and important sport at our schools in India will favour me with their opinions, when I shall be only too pleased to take the matter up with the educational authorities.—Yours, etc.,

FRED. R. GRENYER
'Editor "Indian Lawn Tennis."

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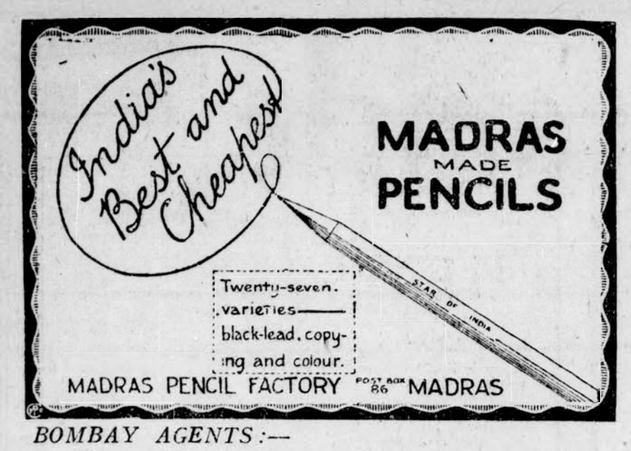

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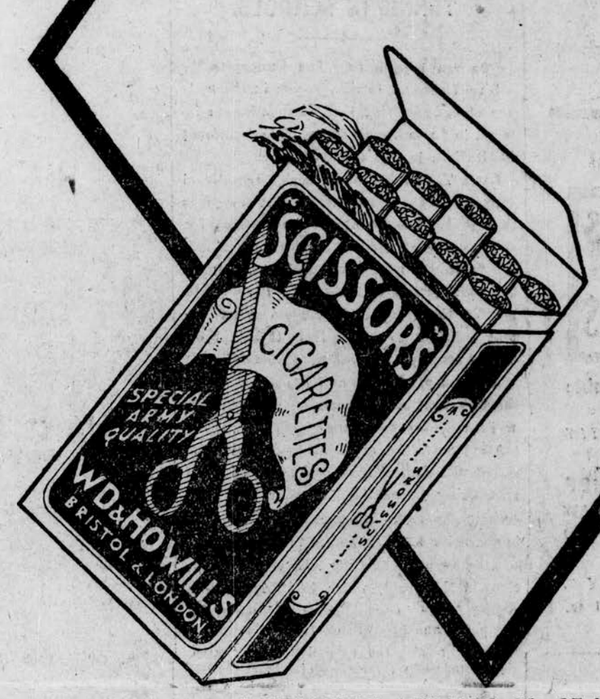

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